The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5587. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LABOR.

Third Day of the National Congress at Philadelphia.

Communication from the Workingmen of London.

Address of the Colored Delegates to the Convention.

Refusal to Receive Miss Anthony's Credentials.

LETTER FROM HON. FRANK P. BLAIR, SR.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1869.

The Convention was called to order at 9 A. M., President LUCKER in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. A. W. PHELPS, of Connecticut, announced that he presented a document written by a Western delegate as to land and money monoplies. He desired it to be printed for the information of the Convention. Objection was made by Mr. TREVELLICK, of Michigan, as to giving the leave of this body to print, without first referring the documents to appropriate committees for examination. The communication was referred to the Committee on Platform; and by a subsequent motion, it was ordered that hereafter all communications be referred to appropriate committees for report, without being read to the Convention.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following committees: On Obnoxious Laws; on Coöperation; on Prison Labor; on Coolie Labor; on Female Labor; on Labor Organ; Auditing; Committee on Printing.

Mr. SHELDON, of Missouri, announced that he had a letter from Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Sr., addressed to Mr. MCGUIRE, executive officer of this Congress for the State of Kansas, touching the most important subject that can come before this body—the money question.

Mr. HORACE DAY, of New-York, desired to have the letter read, but the Chair decided that, in accordance with the terms of the motion lately passed, it could not be read, as it was a communication not even addressed to this body. The document was finally referred to the Committee on Platform, without being read.

Mr. WM. WEST, who represents an organization known as the "Political Commonwealth," said that he had a communication he desired to read. The Chair decided he could not read it, under the ruling just made. A stormy discussion ensued at this point, a large number of delegates being anxious to know the contents of the paper, and Mr. WEST making continual efforts to get his document before the Convention. Finally it came out that the communication was in the form of a resolution, and it looked at one time as if the "readers" would carry their point, but on putting the question to vote it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. JOHN WALSH, of New-York, in order to avoid confusion in the future, it was decided that a Committee of three be appointed to whom all resolutions and communications be referred, and by them placed in charge of appropriate committees for investigation and report.

Mr. H. J. WALES, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which, by unanimous consent, was read, asking for the appointment of a Committee of three to investigate into and report what action should be taken by this body in regard to the troubles now existing between the coal miners and mine-owners in Schuylkill County, in this State. The resolution was adopted, and the following named gentlemen appointed as such Committe: EDWARD D. GAZZAN, of Pennsylvania, JOHN WALSH, of New-York, and A. M. PUETT, of Indiana.

On motion of Mr. DAY, of New-York, the Special Committee was empowered to refer back to the Convention any communication or resolution that, in their judgment, ought to come directly before it for investigation.

A Pennsylvania delegate moved that in future all questions be voted on by means of a show of hands instead of *viva voce*. He thought such a course would prevent much noise and confusion.

Mr. M. R. WALSH, of Typographical Union No. 6, of New-York, remarked that he would like to see a show of hands; in view of the fact that there were here delegates from political associations, and officers of banking institutions, and such like, the appearance of the hands raised in a convention purporting to be composed of workingmen would be an interesting feature.

The motion was negatived, however, by a decided majority.

Mr. ISAAC MYERS, (colored,) of Maryland, said that he had an address prepared by the colored delegates to this Congress which he wished to read. He would not take up the time of the Convention at this stage of the proceedings, however; but asked the privilege of reading the document during the last quarter of an hour of this morning's session. Leave to read was granted unanimously.

Communications were then read from the officers of the Executive Committee from Nebraska, Mississippi and North Carolina, setting forth the condition of labor interests in those States. They were referred to the President and Executive Committee to be hereafter appointed.

The following communication from the International Labor Congress of England, asking this Congress to send a delegate to the Swiss International Convention, was then read:

INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
CENTRAL COUNCIL, NO. 256 HIGH HOLBORN,
W. C., LONDON, July 28, 1869.

To the President of the National Labor Union of the United States:

DEAR SIR: I am directed to inform you that the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association has resolved to invite the National Labor Union, of the United States, to send a delegate to the next Congress of this Association, to be held at Basle, in Switzerland, on and after the 6th day of September next, and I hereby invite the National Labor Union accordingly, to send a representative to said Congress, and solicit your favor as President of that Union to bring this invitation under the notice of those whom it concerns. A delegate starting at the close of your Congress will be in time for the opening of ours. I need not remind you of the moral influence such a representation would have, particularly as your delegate would be furnished with the latest collective resolves and determination of the sons and daughters of toil in the New World, which are always anxiously looked for and duly appreciated in the Old. There is a particular reason why you should strain a point to send a delegate—the emigration mania. Once a year during our Congress week all the scribes of Europe are busy with our doings. A sketch of what things are in the New World, given by an American, would not only find its way into all the papers, but would greatly tend to disabuse many of their illusions of the happiness in store for them if they could only manage to cross the big lake. It is the policy of those who have an interest in keeping things as they are, to induce as many as possible to leave, since their very presence endangers the continuance of the existing villainy, and in the New World they are used to perpetuate the existing villainy, and their presence tends to hamper, if not to frustrate, the onward march of the labor movement. The exported more or less pauperized artisans, the disappointed energetic voluntary emigrants and the roughs and villains from Europe, the enervated physically and morally demoralized, degenerated and degraded wretches imported from China, many in hopeless despair and destitution, may bring sore troubles upon the working class of the United States. A close union and combination of those who know what they are about in both hemispheres may, if not avert the impending calamity, at least be able so to mitigate it that no actual stoppage occur in the march to the goal to which all our efforts are directed to complete emancipation of the toilers from the thraldom of capital. The monster swindlers who profit by the existing state of things are sure to take every advantage unless we keep vigilantly on the lookout. To do this effectually a closer union than we have hitherto had is necessary. To bring it about nothing is better calculated than personal intercourse, face to face deliberation. If we will, we can, we must succeed, only the bonds of labor's brotherhood must be drawn tighter, and one of the means would be a representative of your Union at our Congress. Yours faithfully,

J. GEORGE ECCARIUS,
General Secretary.

Considerable discussion ensued as to sending a delegate as requested in the above communication, in which ROBERT BLISSERT, of New-York, and CHARLES MCLEAN, of Massachusetts, had a tilt on the question whether in any event the trades' unions would become "disintegrated" by political action, that expression having been used by Mr. MCLEAN yesterday in his argument in favor of Miss ANTHONY'S admission as a delegate.

Mr. MCLEAN, who is decidedly a woman's rights advocate, reiterated his opinion that when the eight-hour movement is firmly established, and all the objects for which the laboring masses are now contending are gained, there will be no further necessity for trades' unions; but while he said this he wished to be considered as second to no man in his advocacy of all the rights of labor, nor in any way wanting in doing all in his power to forward the interests of the working classes. He believed that the time was coming when the principles now advocated by labor organizations would be elevated to the sphere of political action, and by that means made successful. Then trades' unions would be disintegrated of necessity.

Mr. BLISSERT contended that so long as laboring classes existed the unions would be a necessity. As for the political balloons that some gentlemen seemed to think would take their place, he believed they would all explode and find an existence only in the gas they produced.

The vote was then taken on referring the communication from England to the President and Executive Committee for report, and dicided in the affirmative.

Another attempt was now made to get the communication of Hon. F. P. BLAIR read before the Convention, but it failed. During the discussion which ensued, Mr. JOHN MAGUIRE, of Missouri, said that General B. F. BUTLER told him in Washington that the workingmen's view of the money question, if agitated during the last Presidential election, would have defeated the Republican Party. "We wouldn't let you discuss it," said Mr. BUTLER. "When you attempted to do so, we cried out, 'Copperhead' and 'rebel,' and by this means squelched you." He (General BUTLER) admitted to the speaker that the policy advocated by the last Labor Congress on this point was the true one, and it would finally triumph.

Mr. M. R. WALSH, of New-York Typographical Union No. 6, asked as a matter of privilege to be allowed to read the following telegraphic dispatch, which he had just received:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

M. R. Walsh, Delegate to the National Labor Congress, Philadelphia:

If Miss ANTHONY is admitted, you are directed to withdraw from the Convention, informing them that it is an insult to Union No. 6, and we will remember it. We are opposed to humbug.

WILLIAM STIRK,
President Typographical Union No. 6.

Mr. WALSH said that, in accordance with the directions embodied in this dispatch, he respectfully asked to have his credentials returned to him.

Mr. DAVID POWERS, of Massachusetts, moved that the gentleman have leave to withdraw.

Mr. O. B. DAILEY, of Ohio, moved to amend, "and that the tax paid by the delegate from New-York be refunded to him."

This gave rise to an animated discussion, in which Mr. MCLEAN, of Massachusetts, was again taken to task for having called the trades unions a "forlorn hope," and was brought to his feet in defence. He reiterated the same views he had heretofore expressed.

Pending the discussion, the following address, prepared by the colored delegates for presentation to this Convention, and by a vote this morning, appointed to be heard at 11:45 M., was then read by Mr. ISAAC MYERS, (colored,) of Maryland. The whole Convention listened to the reader with the most profound attention and in perfect since. Mr. MYERS, who is a light-colored mulatto, a ship carpenter, from Baltimore, read the document in a full, round voice, with proper emphasis, and in a clear and distinct manner. The reading was at times interrupted with applause, and at its close many delegates advanced and warmly congratulated him. The address was ordered to be printed, and the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Convention adjourned till 2 P. M.

ADDRESS OF THE COLORED DELEGATES.

The following is the address of the Colored Delegates to the National Labor Congress:

Mr. President and Members of the National Labor Convention:

GENTLEMEN: It would be an act of great injustice to your Godlike charity should I allow the deliberations of this Convention to close without returning you the thanks of four millions of our race for your unanimous recognition of their right to representation in this Convention. We sympathize with you in the loss of your great leader and champion, the immortal WILLIAM H. SYLVIS. God in his wisdom has called him to "that bourne whence no traveler returns," and our prayers shall ever be that his immortal spirit shall ever hover around the Throne, and bathe its wings in the morning dews of Heaven. He labored incessantly for you and your posterity. No distance was too far for him to travel. No hours of labor were too long for him to work while he advocated eight hours for you—eight hours for rest, eight hours for study, and eight hours for work. He gave all of his hours in laboring to bring about that glorious result. His heart, soul, mind and strength were absorbed in his labor of love, and to-day, by one stroke of the unerring pen of President U. S. GRANT, you are enjoying the first fruits of victory. Write his faults in the sand, and his virtues in the granite. Gentlemen, silent but powerful and far-reaching is the revolution inaugurated by your act in taking the colored laborer by the hand and telling him that his interest is common with yours, and that he should have an equal chance in the race for life. These declarations of yours are ominous, and will not only be felt throughout the length and breadth of this great Republic, but will become another great problem in American politics for the kings and dynasties of Europe to solve. It is America, and it is only Americans that can work up and work out such great revolutions in a day. God grant that it may be as lasting as the eternal hills. I speak to-day for the colored men of the whole country, from the lakes to the Gulf—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from every hill-top, valley and plain throughout our vast domain, when I tell you that all they ask for themselves is a fair chance; that you shall be no worse off by giving them that chance; that you and they will dwell in peace and harmony together; that you and they may make one steady and strong pull until the laboring man of this country shall receive such pay for time made as will secure them a comfortable living for their families, educate their children and leave a dollar for a rainy day and old age. Slavery, or slave labor, the main cause of the degradation of white labor, is no more. And it is the proud boast of my life that the slave himself had a large share in the work of striking off the fetters that bound him by the ankle, while the other end bound you by the neck.

The white laboring men of the country have nothing to fear from the colored laboring man. We desire to see labor elevated and made respectable; we desire to have the highest rate of wages that our labor is worth; we desire to have the hours of labor regulated, as well to the interest of the laborer as the capitalist. And you, gentlemen, may rely on the support of the colored laborers of this country in bringing about this result. If they have not strictly observed these principles in the past, it was because the doors of the workshops of the North, East and West were firmly bolted against them, and it was written over the doors: "No negro admitted here." Thus barred out, thus warned off, his only hope was to put his labor in the market to be controlled by selfish and unscrupulous speculators, who will dare do any deed to advance their own ends.

Mr. President and gentlemen, American citizenship with the black man is a complete failure, if he is proscribed from the workshops of this country—if any man cannot employ him who chooses, and if he cannot work for any man whom he will. If citizenship means anything at all, it means the freedom of labor, as broad and as universal as the freedom of the ballot. I cannot tell how far your action in admitting colored delegates on this floor is going to influence the minor organizations throughout the country. Shall they still proscribe the colored labor, or will they feel bound to follow your noble example of Monday? The question being to-day asked by the colored men of the country is only to be answered by the white men of the country. We mean in all sincerity a hearty coöperation. You cannot doubt us. Where we have had the chance, we have always demonstrated it. We carry no prejudices. We are willing to forget the wrongs of yesterday and let the dead past bury its dead. An instance of this may be found in my own native Maryland. After we had been driven from shipyard to shipyard, until at last we were kicked completely out and cast upon the cold charity of the world, we formed a coöperative union, got it incorporated, raised $40,000, bought a shipyard, gave employment to all of our men, and now pay them outside of their wages fifty per cent. on their investment. And is that all? No. We give employment to a large number of the men of your race, without regard to their political creed, and to the very men who once sought to do us injury. So you see, gentlemen, we have no prejudice. We have issued a call for a National Labor Convention, to meet in the City of Washington on the first Monday in December next. Delegates will be admitted without regard to color, and I hope you will be well represented in that Convention. Questions of the mightiest importance to the labor interest of the United States will be disposed of. We will be very glad to have your coöperation there, as you have ours now. The resolutions of this Convention will have an important bearing on that Convention. The more you do here, the less we will have to do there.

The colored men of this nation are entirely opposed to the repudiation of the national debt. They go in for every honest dollar borrowed to be honestly paid back, and on the terms stipulated in the original agreement. Any other course is more ruinous to the laborer than to the capitalist. The permanence, not of this Administration nor of any other, but of the Government itself, depends on the honest paying of its debts. A dishonest Government, like a dishonest individual, will be arrested, tried, convicted and punished.

The money borrowed was from individual pockets—the slaveholders of the South and their sympathizers in the North forced us to borrow that money. It was borrowed to put down the rebellion, not to put down slavery, for that was not in the contract. Liberty to the slave was a bird hatched by the eggs of the rebellion. And of all men in the United States the laboring men of the North, East and West are most benefited by the money borrowed. You know that if you had not whipped slavery, slavery would have whipped you. If the rebellion had succeeded, slavery would have soon spread over the entire country, and you white laboring men of the country would have been forced to work for what a man chose to give you, and that very often under the lash, as was the case in South Carolina. What has stopped this? The money that our Government borrowed in good faith. Has the Government paid too much for its use? We think you will find it is no fault of the Government, but of those who rebelled against it. These are questions that require your weightiest consideration. The workingmen of this country are a vast power, can take care of themselves, and will not be hoodwinked by any political demagogue in or out of power. What we want is low prices for the necessaries of life, an honest administration of the Government, reasonable hours of labor, and such a compensation for the time made as will afford us an independent living. We want no land monopolies, any more than money monopolies or labor monopolies. We want the same chance for the poor as is accorded to the rich—not to make the rich man poorer, but the poor man richer. We do not propose to wage a war on capital, and we do not intend to let capital wage a war on us. Capital and labor must work in harmony, and all labor reforms, to be made successful, must be founded on the coundest principles of political economy. We feel that in the person of President GRANT the workingmen have a strong friend. After the quibbling of the Attorney-General, and others in authority, whether Congress meant you should have a day's wages for eight hours' labor, President GRANT ordered, and it was declared, that eight hours was a day's labor, for which there should be no reduction of pay. He is a type of Americanism, as handed down by the fathers. He cannot be an aristocrat, he cannot feel himself above the common people, and any measure looking to the elevation of the workingmen of this country we believe is sure to have his support. The colored men of the country thoroughly indorse him.

Gentlemen, again thanking you for what you have done, and hoping you may finish the good work of uniting the colored and white workingmen of the country by some positive declaration of this Convention, I wish you a complete success.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the question recurred on allowing Mr. WALSH, the delegate from New-York Typographical Union No. 6, to withdraw, Mr. A. C. CAMERON having first made an ineffectual attempt to get an adjournment till 9 A. M., to-morrow, in order to give the various committees time to report.

The question on allowing Mr. WALSH to withdraw his credentials was put, when Mr. WALSH said that he thought the matter needed no vote. He was instructed to retire and should do so, if Miss ANTHONY be retained as a delegate. It was a question for the Convention to decide whether they would keep the friendship of the National Typographical Union, spread throughout the country or retain Miss ANTHONY. If she remains, we go; if we remain, she must go.

Mr. A. C. CAMERON, of Illinois, JOHN WALSH, of New-York, Mr. BLISSERT, of New-York, Mr. COGGSWELL, of Illinois, Miss ANTHONY and others took part in the discussion. Miss ANTHONY said that colored men had been admitted to seats on this floor because they had the right to vote. She asked for woman that she be invested with the same talismanic charm of the ballot, in order that she might protect herself and not be entirely dependent upon man's will and option.

Discussion was continued, and at length it was declared that Miss ANTHONY's credentials should not be received, by a vote of 63 to 28, after which the Convention adjourned till 2 P. M. to-morrow.

J. E. B.

The following is the letter of Hon. F. P. BLAIR, referred to in the foregoing report. It was written in answer to one from JOHN MAGUIRE:

SILVER SPRING, Md., Aug. 14, 1869.

John Maguire, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th inst., in which, as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Organization, you invite me to attend the Convention about to assemble in Philadelphia, or to express my views, in writing, touching the objects of the organization. Your organization is right in addressing itself at once to the financial question, and you say, with truth, that "the Congress of the United States, by transferring power to corporations which control the money of the country, have created thereby a worse monopoly than the old United States Bank," and you justly compare the fatal policy adopted by the usurers to subject our Government, after the war of 1812, to their sway, to that adopted during the late war.

Moneyed men always have a simple process with necessitores, States or individuals to get possession of all their resources. It is bond and mortgage when the estate of an individual is to be transferred to an individual creditor. When a great body of creditors combine and grasp the credit and resources of a great nation, in addition to the obligation of bond and mortgage of all the assets of the National Treasury, banking powers are incorporated giving them sway over the whole financial system and credit of the Government.

By this process they get not only interest on the whole amount of bonds, far greater in amount than they loaned the Government, but they get the power to tax the people by an indefinite amount of loans and paper issues, and so increase the usury *ad libitum*. The late Senator GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, distinguished as the ablest Secretary of the Treasury of our times, assured me that our national banks, receiving their regular dividends in specie on the Government bonds, then lending the ninety per cent. in notes, returned to them by the Treasury where they file their bonds, with loans on the Government, and individual deposits, and profits on bills of exchange, compounding the interest through sixty day discounts, paid in advance, cleared at least forty per cent. on the amount of their capital! And I know instances in which the capital was doubled the first year. This is the crushing taxation that is runing the country.

The modern system of national banking on the bonds of the Treasury, paying interest, and then converted into capital, and next almost duplicated by nine-tenths of their amount being given to the creditors of the Government in bank notes, turned over to them for bank circulation, with the whole credit of the nation and all its deposits to back them, you may well say is a more absolute, and, therefore, worse monopoly of its whole monetary concerns than was ever conceded to the Bank of the United States.

The older national banks had to hold a competition with State institutions, and a contest with the State Government in its attempt to subordinate them to its purposes. Now, in effect, the national banks have absorbed all the State establishments.

It was the attempt of the Bank of the United States to subject the State banks and the State to its power that began the war against the mammoth institution which grew out of the war debt of 1812.

The first efforts to restrain its power were made by the States of Kentucky and Ohio. The United States Bank, under its President, Mr. CHEVER, had gutted the State institutions, and it may be said the States themselves, and rid them of all their coin, and transferred it, in wagons, over the Alleghanies, to the parent bank in Philadelphia. The States, to resist this high-handed measure, imposed a tax on the branch bank within their limits.

The Federal Courts took the part of the great corporation, and under the influence of its commanding attorney, Mr. CLAY, the State laws were annulled, and the State Treasury (that of Ohio) entered, and the tax imposed, amounting to $100,000, taken from it. This decided the fate of the Tax law of Kentucky. The State Courts and the State banking institutions became subject to the national institution, and to subject the people it brought innumerable suits against its citizens, debtors to the branch banks established within the State.

The people and their representatives resolved on resistance, and, to supply a circulating medium for the business of this country, (coin and the national bank circulation being alike withdrawn by the policy of Mr. CHEVER,) a Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was incorporated by the Legislature, and replevin laws interposed to prevent immediate sales under executions.

The latter were assailed in the State Courts; but before the final decisions could be had the Bank of the Commonwealth was organized, and the people had a breathing spell, and were enabled to raise crops from their rich soil and throw them on the markets contemporaneously with the issue of the Commonwealth's paper.

I had been deputed during the Winter to have the bank-notes engraved at Philadelphia, and with the opening of the Spring I laid them before Mr. CRITTENDEN, who, although opposed to the relief measures of the State, and the bank itself, as the nucleus of those measures, was elected by the Legislature President of the bank, both to divest their plan of a party aspect and to make his popularity subservient to the public interest. Although it was a great sacrifice of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S personal interest, he had the magnanimity to accept the situation, and give the projected system of finance a fair trial.

The bank was, as its name imports, a naked State institution for the common weal. All its capital was State credit, and its product went into the State Treasury; all its managers were authorized to make loans on the real estate of the applicants, backed by indorsement of sureties adjudged by the directors responsible persons. At first the hostility of the classes opposed to the Commonwealth's bank depreciated its paper fifty per cent. below par of coin.

But as it was received in payment of taxes to the State, and for all payments from the Treasury, and in liquidation of all obligations between citizens of the State, it presently became current in payment for all commodities within the State, and soon the merchant princes of New-York and Philadelphia to whom the Kentucky merchants were indebted, were found busied, some in person, others by their agents, riding through the country buying the tobacco, the hemp, the bagging, the cordage, the whisky, &c., with the Commonwealth's currency received in discharge of Kentucky's debts.

The bank's issues gradually rose to par; even the factors and customers of the Bank of the United States became the instruments of converting its paper into gold by transferring the rich products of the soil of Kentucky, bought with it, to foreign markets, where they commanded specie. The result of the honest management of the Bank of the Commonwealth was that its profits relieved the people from taxation to a great extent, the officers of the State and creditors generally being paid in its currency; and as its redeemed paper, towards the close of its charter, was burnt, instead of being reloaned, the exigencies of the country no longer requiring it, the bank was found to have realized all the hopes of its founders.

The State was redeemed from debt, the people were redeemed from debt, the business of the State was prosperous, and the corporation wound up leaving a large surplus of earnings, which, if I recollect rightly, was appropriated as a school fund by the Legislature.

You have alluded to my connection with this institution, and too generally ascribe to me "a prominent part in protecting the people and State of Kentucky against the power which the Bank of the United States exercised in other localities," and flatteringly add, "that the country was much indebted to me for the aid rendered in abolishing the bank."

I might avail myself of this kind feeling, as a subaltern attached to the great man who led, and to the exalted men through whose assistance he achieved the deliverance of the country to which you advert, to write an autobiography of myself and assume, as by the right of survivorship, the credit of destroying the monopolies christened by Mr. CLAY, "the American system," through which the administration he headed, under Mr. ADAMS, sought to establish the British system, wielded by a corrupt oligarchy among us.

But this I am sensible would recall the fable of the fly on the axle of the chariot, that gloried in the cloud of dust that was hurled from the wheels as exhibiting its own power. The simple truth is that the Irish stripling soldier, who was knighted by a British officer at Camden by the cut of his sword on the head for refusing to clean his boots, was the instrument of Providence in breaking down the coalition of great men to convert our republican form of Government into the British system.

ADAMS and WEBSTER, of New-England; CLAY, of the West; CALHOUN, of the South, combining with BIDDLE and the Bank, intrenched within the bulwarks of the Federal Government, all fell under the superior genius, probity and patriotism of JACKSON. Kentucky, indeed, was the first battle ground where resistance to the oppressions of the Bank, enforced by her own illustrious son, Mr. CLAY, began. We then called in the aid of JACKSON'S name and fame to effect our measures of relief, of which the Bank of the Commonwealth became the nucleus.

The victory gained there in carrying the electors for JACKSON over ADAMS, with CLAY commanding in the field, gave an importance to Kentucky in the councils of the Jackson Administration, which identified the policy of that Administration somewhat with that which characterized the canvass in that State. The canvass was based on the known Jeffersonian principles of General JACKSON. My father, as Attorney-General of the State of Kentucky, was the first public man to enter the arena against the bank, in the maintenance of the State law taxing the moneyed corporations.

In the Press I had taken some part in sustaining him, and in advocating all the measures of the Legislature to support the State authority against the domination of the great corporation. It was a subject of jeering that the Bank of the Commonwealth was brought across the Alleghenies in a trunk behind the stage, to supplant the branches of the United States Bank, but the result for its envoy was that when elected President of the institution by the Legislature on the resignation of Mr. CRITTENDEN, that accident pointed him out to General JACKSON as one suited to carry on his war against the bank.

This and his exposure in the Kentucky Press of the then embryo scheme of dissolving the Union, manifested by Mr. MCDUFFIE in a publication before Mr. CALHOUN had fully developed his nullification doctrine, gave birth to the *Globe* at Washington as the organ of the administration of JACKSON. It derived its power from the sagacity, patriotism, popularity and vast influence of the President with the masses of his countrymen.

The great fact which made his power was, that he worked for the workingmen of the nation, and they worked with him. The result stands out in bold relief in history. The grand triumvirate of orators and statesmen, of sections North, West and South sank before him—their stronghold, the bank, and all its battlements fell down and disappeared—the prohibitory tariff and all the grinding taxes given as a bonus to incorporated establishments, under the pretence of aid to "American industry," were abolished; the public debt, incurred in the two great wars with England, was paid to the last farthing, and a great surplus was left, which the President insisted should remain in the Treasury, to reduce still further the taxes; but it was seized on by the tariff party for distribution among the States.

This the President resolved to veto, and Congress converted their bill into one for a deposit with the States, and under this act and on the expiration of the Jackson Administration effected their object. At its close, however, all was accomplished that he had proposed for his country. The golden era had arrived. The bank was destroyed, nullification crushed, and the Constitution vindicated before he returned to the Hermitage.

This golden age can never return while a stupendous national debt weighs on the labor of the country, preying on it hourly in the shape of taxation, and converting all the machinery of the Treasury into a paper mint, to create issues for so-called national banks, based by holders of the national debt on the Government credit and deposits to lay a new and still greater taxation on the people in the shape of loans.

Why may not the Government bank on its own credits, its deposits, and its issues of currency now given to the banks, and convert the gains into the means of paying the national debt, instead of surrendering all to stockholders?

If the Government would adopt and pursue the Kentucky plan of relief and bank for the common weal for twenty years, fortifying its own credit by laws to the farmers and builders and artisans, on liens and on lands and on tenements, besides personal security, the colossal debt might be gradually liquidated by the proceeds, and disappear like an iceberg on the ocean.

But the other day a pregnant hint was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, Mr. LOWE, in his reply to a Parliamentary representative of the Bank of England, who complained that his report on the finances was not accommodated to the interests of that institution and the business dependent on it.

Mr. LOWE told him, in effect, that it was not the duty of the Government to take care of the bank and its dependents, but of the Government and people; and added, significantly, that the Government might bank for itself. If it had done so from the battle of Waterloo to this time, and put the profits into England's real bank, its treasury, instead of into that of the Bank of England's shareholders, she would owe no debt, and the millions of paupers and hand to mouth laborers that are hecatombs to the grandeur of the oligarchy and millionaires of that country might have had some share in the prosperity now monopolized by the latter.

Mr. LOWE and his coworkers for reform in England would find the disestablishment and disendowment of the Bank of England a far more effectual reform for that country than the late measure with regard to the Irish Church.

And it would be a still greater reform for us to disestablish our national banks, and resume for the people the control of the finances of the Government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. P. BLAIR.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

Speech of Hon. John Sherman—The Issues of the Campaign.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, United States Senator from Ohio, addressed a large meeting in Canton on Saturday night, this being his first speech in the campaign. He discussed, with his well-known ability, the leading issues of the political day, and for an hour the undivided attention of his hearers was given him. After alluding in glowing terms to the rapid advance of his State and its great natural advantages, he proceeded to a consideration of the peculiar features of the political campaign in which its citizens are now engaged, and said that the Republican Party, while it is true to its principles and proud of its history, must look to the future and not depend upon its good work in the past. It should be prepared to show that it is able to meet new questions as they arise with an enlightened statesmanship, not in advance of public opinion, but in harmony with it. He explained the Fifteenth Amendment and advocated its ratification by the nation. We quote the following portions of his speech referring to the pressing questions of the day:

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

Perhaps the most pressing of these questions are those growing out of the revenues and expenditures of the National Government. We all agree that expenditures should be reduced to the lowest amount consistent with the public honor and safety. But what is that? Does this include new Pacific Railroads? Does it include the improvements of your rivers and harbors? Does this demand a further reduction of our army and navy? Does this include new bounties to our brave soldiers of the war of 1812? Shall we build now forts for sea coast defence, or levee the Mississippi River? Shall we fight the Indians or gather them into reservations, or turn them over to our Quaker friends? These are the questions of expenditure; and though often talked of on the stump, never have been and never can be made party questions. They depend upon the locality of each member of Congress, and his personal ideas as to what is necessary. During the past year a Republican Congress has greatly reduced the public expenditures. Aside from the interest of the public debt and the pension fund, neither of which can be materially changed by Congress, the national expenditure has been reduced to about $100,000,000, and certainly ought to be reduced within that sum. When we consider the rapid increase of our country, not only in population, but in the extent of territory, brought under control of civil law, and the value of our currency, this is as small a sum as will maintain the Government. Another thing a Republican President is now doing. He is actually reducing the public expenditures within the appropriations. In JOHNSON'S time, the heads of departments and the President repeatedly violated the law, and increased expenses beyond the amount of appropriations, and we had to pass Deficiency bills. Now we know that General GRANT means to prevent all expenditure, unless it is expressly provided by law. His administration will be an economical administration.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

There is one kind of expenditure to which the people ought not to object, and that is the payment of the public debt. The public debt may be, with a redundant currency, diminished more easily than hereafter, when our bonds rise to par in gold, and our currency is equal to gold. It has always been the policy of the United States to discourage a standing public debt, to provide for its early payment. We ought not to mortgage futurity one day longer than is demanded by high public necessity. The future will have enough extraordinary expenses to meet without being burdened with ours. The United States have twice paid a national debt equal to our present debt, when we consider our population and resources, and it would be easy to prove that our present debt, vast as it is, can readily be paid in fifteen or twenty years without straining our resources or increasing our taxes. I need not say one word in regard to the sacred obligation of this debt, principal and interest. It is not only the price of national existence, but it rests upon the sacred basis of the promise of a nation amply able to fulfill it—a promise which cannot be disregarded by any nation except in the last stages of decay. The Republican Party is fully committed to the rapid reduction of this debt; first by a large annual purchase or payment of the principal and a reduction of the rate of interest as rapidly as the public credit will enable us to borrow money at a lower rate of interest. We have already seen so rapid a reduction on the public debt, and can in our growing resources and improved credit see means for a much more rapid reduction that our ability to pay is no longer a question of doubt or alarm; and now we have only to resist the wish of capitalists to procure the debt as a permanent basis of investment, and of the people for a too rapid reduction of taxes, in order to secure the full and ample payment of every dollar of the debt within twenty years.

Allow me to say, in this connection, that I notice with regret an inclination to repeal the income tax. This is the only tax now levied by the United States on acquired property. It is the fairest tax that can be levied. The only difficulty is in ascertaining accurately the income of individuals; but this is a difficulty that will, I am sure, be overcome. I hope soon to see all our internal taxes repealed, except the taxes on whisky, tobacco and incomes. These now, if fairly collected, are amply sufficient to pay every dollar of our expenditure, except the public debt, and a fixed sum, say $150,000,000 per annum, set apart from the taxes on foreign goods will, if faithfully applied, pay off the public debt. These taxes are pledged for the debt. They are amply sufficient, and can be so levied as not to affect domestic industry, but rather so as to promote and encourage it.

THE CURRENCY.

The condition of the currency is a much more difficult and dangerous question. It is a standing disgrace and reproach that our dollar of promise is only worth seventy cents. Four years have now passed since the war closed, and this promise to pay a dollar on demand is worth less than it was this day four years ago. Why is this? All other forms of public securities have advanced in value. We pay the bondholders their interest promptly, and even before it is due. This note is as much a contract and promise as a bond, and its non-payment is as much an act of repudiation as the refusal of the payment of principal and interest of the bond. There is no want of means to pay the notes. We have enough gold to pay one-fourth of them, and the application of the surplus gold alone would almost, if not entirely, restore the balance to a gold standard. The funding of a small portion of the residue, or even the right to fund them would maintain them at or near par. Why then is this not done? The only reason is that public opinion, which controls Congress, will not allow it to be done; that the contraction of the currency, or even any measure to advance the market value of the currency without a reduction of the amount will derange prices, disturb the equities between the debtor and creditor, and reduce the nominal but not the real value of all commodities to the gold standard. These considerations are not to be overlooked and careful provisions ought to be made for them. But the standing dishonor of the nation by maintaining in circulation her broken promises to pay without any provision for their payment, with gold lying idle in the Treasury and a surplus revenue of seventy millions, should be speedily put an end to. No party can be charged with this, for public opinion, stronger than all parties, forbade a reduction of the currency; but I trust the Republican Party will have the courage to grapple with this question, and restore the currency to the standard value in use among all civilized nations.

THE TARIFF.

There is another subject about which it seems to me there is a great deal of useless discussion, growing out of the use of mere phrases without defining their meaning. These are revenue tariff and protective tariff. A tariff is a tax on imported goods, and experience has shown that it is the most convenient, easily collected, and best distributed mode of taxation that can be devised. With or without a public debt, a tariff must exist, and while the public debt remains, we will probably, under any administration, continue to raise about $150,000,000 in this mode. Now this is a revenue tariff, and it is also a protective tariff to the precise extent that it is levied on goods that we can manufacture in this country. The precise distinction between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff I never could make out. I have shared in framing all the Tariff bills that have passed Congress for the past twelve years—I think six in number—and either or all of them could be called truly and properly a revenue tariff, or a protective tariff, as you choose—you pay your money and you take your choice of names. No horizontal tariff or uniform rate on all articles imported has been proposed by any one. The articles are either named and taxed or embraced in schedules bearing a different rate of tax. Now, if by a revenue tariff is meant uniform rate on all articles, then every man familiar with foreign commerce will concede that such a tariff is impracticable. On some articles it would be unproductive and defeat the revenue, on others it would be confessedly too small to yield the revenue demanded by the public service. If by a protective tariff is meant a tariff that will exclude all foreign productions that can be made in this country, then such a tariff would greatly impair the revenue, and very few indeed would commit themselves to such a policy. The tariff, as it now exists, is a tariff designed to raise on our present importations about $165,000,000. The protection that it renders is purely incidental, but is greatest on such articles as are made of iron or other metals, and is not so great as to prevent a healthy competition between foreign and domestic manufacturers.

The precise rate of taxation is always a question of detail, and is the subject of opposing interests. Every man wants a high tax on the articles he produces, and a low one on the articles he imports; but this conflict of interest is rarely a party question, nor can it be settled by any general rule, but must be fixed by the nature of the article itself. The framing of these tariffs is done by the representatives of commercial, agricultural and manufacturing States, and usually result in the compromise of conflicting interests. The present tariff was framed to raise the highest revenue from the smallest importations. Articles of luxury, such as wine, cigars and silks, were selected for the highest duties. Raw articles indispensable for our own productions were selected for the lowest duties. The question of protection is purely incidental, and until our debt is so reduced that we may largely reduce our taxes it is idle to discuss the mere policy of protection as a measure of national economy. It is enough that we must now levy the duties to raise revenue, and before this necessity ceases the manufactories of this country will be on so stable a footing as to defy the competition of the world. I have always believed in the policy of protection, and before the war was for confining duties to articles that came into competition with home production. But now we must extend our duties to all imported articles, except, perhaps, those absolutely necessary, as the raw material for home production. Protection, ample and sufficient, is an inevitable incident of any tariff for revenue that will raise the sum that all parties expect to derive from duties on imported goods.

CONCLUSION.

The national bank system, Mr. SHERMAN said, was never a party measure, but sprung out of the vital necessity during the war of absorbing State bank paper. If hereafter the circulation can be more equally distributed among the States, the system be open and free to banks wherever organized, and the notes be paid in specie, in his opinion it will be the best system ever organized in any country. In conclusion, Mr. SHERMAN referred to the gratifying progress made in the process of reconstruction, saying in this connection that he believed the election of General GRANT saved a second civil war. He paid a high tribute to the President's administration of public affairs, and appealed to his hearers to cling to the standard of the great Republican Party to which they belonged—a party which has solved many difficult problems in the past, and certainly from its composition is able to solve the less difficult problems in the future—a party which has always been true to liberty in its broadest sense and has always been true to the interests of labor and laboring men.

THE DROUGHT.

Its Effects in Philadelphia—Condition of the Fairmount Reservoir.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 18.

The Fairmount Works were yesterday visited by great numbers of people, among whom a feeling of apprehension and dread was apparent as to the possible result of a single day or night. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the amount of water on hand as reported to Chief-Engineer GRAFF measured but three feet eight inches, but at 4 o'clock in the afternoon it had dwindled down to a little under two feet. It is, therefore, certain that if the intense drought should continue we will, in a short time, be without water.

The water in the Schuylkill River is at an unusually low ebb, but there is ample to supply the wants of the city, if it could only be made available. Even the 800,000,000 gallons released from the dams of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, within a few days, would furnish a supply for a great length of time, if it could possibly be utilized, as suggested by some persons, by the use of steam fire-engines. Now that the approaching danger is on us, there appears to be a decided expression of opinion against the waste of water occurring in the mechanical operation of filling the reservoirs, as well as the too great reliance on the water power at the Fairmount Works.

The Turbine wheels use twelve gallons in forcing up one, and the breast wheels forty gallons—an explanation which may prove somewhat startling to many readers. The Chief Engineer of the Department remained at Fairmount nearly all yesterday afternoon, and he was interrogated at almost every step he took as to the probable condition of affairs, in reference to the entire supply being stopped.

We have said that a daily supply of about fifteen million gallons might be obtained by putting the engines of the Schuylkill or Spring Garden Works and Delaware Works, in Kensington, to their greatest possible capacity, and while even this limited supply would be most gratifying and acceptable in the neighborhoods supplied by said works, it would be of no service to the great majority of our thickly-settled population, who rely on the supply from Fairmount. There was a very general feeling of indignation, yesterday, expressed against the recklessness and carelessness of the population, who, without regard to the extreme necessities of the case, still further the scarcity by downright, willful waste.

During all of Monday night, and also yesterday up to 4 o'clock, it was found impossible to force any water into the reservoirs, but at that hour a medium supply was being emptied in, with the hope that it might possibly be continued to be so supplied until probably 10 or 11 o'clock at night. There is, however, no relief of a permanent kind to be obtained, excepting a copious supply of rain.

In the Corinthian-avenue basin there was reported to the Chief Engineer fifteen feet of water; Spring Garden, seven feet, and Kensington six feet. Comparing these figures with the state of affairs at Fairmount, as above given, an idea of the state of existing facts may be readily had.

Some anxiety is expressed lest the scarcity of water or the entire absence of the same, or fluctuations in the supply, should cause the explosion of numerous steam boilers. There are in the city about 4,000 boilers of different kinds and 300 licensed engineers, the latter numbering about one-half the engineers of the city. All that is necessary to prevent explosion is for those having charge of boilers to use ordinary precaution, and never let the water get below the lower gauge.

Colored Labor Convention in Georgia.

The following call for a convention of colored laboring men of Georgia appears in the Augusta *Republican*:

"In view of the prospect of a large influx of foreign emigration to the State of Georgia, and the corresponding advance in the value of real estate of every kind and character, consequent upon an increase of population, coupled with the necessity of a thorough organized system of labor, notice is hereby given that a convention of colored laboring men will be held in the City of Macon, on the 19th day of October next; and each and every county in the State is requested to send delegates. Let us meet together, exchange ideas and devise such measures as will be most conducive to the happiness and interest of our own race, and to the development of the many resources and advancement of the true and lasting interest of the State of Georgia.

J. F. LONG,
Chairman Committee.

The Peach Crop in Central New-York.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 17.

From conversations with farmers and those who make fruit-growing a specialty, we are satisfied that the peach crop this season will be the largest for many years in this vicinity. Our exchanges from adjoining counties all speak of the large crop of peaches. Farmers are quite anxious to contract their crops, but dealers are not desirous of contracting even at the low rate of $1 per crate. Those who have large orchards say that labor is so high and scarce that they cannot afford to pick and bring to market their fruit at such low prices—but we have no fears of a short supply on those grounds. The crop is so abundant in other parts of the country that an active shipping demand is not anticipated by dealers.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

An Adroit Operator Foiled—How a Bank's Caution Saved its Money.

A letter was received on Monday last by BROWN BROTHERS & CO., bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, postmarked Baltimore, and signed H. M. HORTON, Post Office Box No. 345, in that city, inclosing a draft for $9,640, purporting to be drawn by the Third National Bank of Chicago on the National Park Bank, New-York, in favor of H. C. PHELPS, who had indorsed it to HORTON, and the latter to BROWN BROTHERS & CO. This firm, not being in the habit of making remittances until after the acceptance of drafts or checks, sent the draft to the Park Bank, the officers of which telegraphed to Chicago, and thus learned that the Chicago bank had no draft out on the New-York bank except one for $35. The Horton draft was then protested for non-acceptance, and HORTON was so advised by letter directed to his address at Baltimore. In the meantime Superintendent KENNEDY had been informed of these facts, and he at once telegraphed to Marshal FARLOW, Chief of Police of Baltimore, suggesting that a watch be put upon Box No. 345, and if the person receiving therefrom a New-York letter addressed to H. M. HORTON was not a responsible and known party, to arrest him for forgery.

Tuesday morning a detective on guard at the Baltimore Post Office noticed a woman apply at Box No. 345 and receive the letter. Followed by the detective, she walked to the Philadelphia Railroad depot on President-street. Her further movements are not known, for the reason that the detective suddenly became seized with the idea that it would be a good thing to go to the office and report progress to his chief, and accordingly did so. Of course he was hurried at once back to his post of observation only to find that the woman had not waited for his return and was nowhere to be seen, nor has anything since been learned concerning her. Inquiries made at the Post Office showed that a few days ago a woman, who was not known to any of the officials, rented the Box No. 345 until October, in the name of H. M. HORTON, but no particular attention had been paid to the matter and nothing satisfactory could be deduced from this bare fact. The Police are now busily engaged in considering whether the woman is herself the forger, or whether she is merely a "cover" for the real criminal. Whatever may be the fact, there is no present prospect that the detectives will succeed in making any arrest in the case.

ODD FELLOWS.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York—Excursion to Sing Sing.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York reassembled at 9 o'clock A. M., NICHOLAS L. PETIT, M. W. Grand Master, in the chair. After resolving to hold the next annual session at Rochester, the Grand Lodge took a recess until 9 o'clock this A. M.

The officers and members then took the cars, which brought them to the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, where a band awaited their arrival, who escorted them to the steamer *Sunnyside*, lying at the pier. The steamer, and a barge attached thereto, which were gaily decorated with flags and streamers, soon cast off and steered up the river toward Sing Sing, where they arrived after a pleasant sail of four hours, which were spent by the excursionists in singing, dancing and other pastimes. There being over twenty-five hundred people on board the boats, it was deemed inexpedient to admit them all to the prison grounds and the Committee was, though very reluctantly, compelled to change the programme in this respect. Left to themselves, the excursionists improved the occasion to visit the surrounding country, while a few gained admission to the prison grounds and examined that institution.

One of the party, the popular P. G. Representative DE WITT C. LANGDEN, met with an accident, which, though not serious, somewhat marred the pleasure of the occasion. In ascending a steep hill back of the village Brother LANGDEN left his carriage, and walking alongside of it, slipped, and fell in front of the wheel, which bruised his leg. His wounds were dressed, and, on the return to New-York, he was taken to his home. The excursion, which, thanks to the efforts of Brothers VANDERVOORT, PAYNSON, BRETZFIELD, and other members of the Committee, was a success, terminated at 9 o'clock P. M.

The Grand Encampment reassembled in the evening at Steinway Hall, JAMES AITKIN, M. W. Grand Patriarch, in the chair, assisted by W. ENGLAND, M. E. Grand High Priest; E. WHITNEY, M. W. Grand Senior Warden; C.V. CLARKE, M. W. Grand Secretary; GEO. SMITH, R. W. Grand Treasurer, and THOMAS PRUDEN, R. W. Grand Senior Warden.

A number of P. C. Ps. were in attendance for the purpose of receiving the G. E. degree, which was conferred upon them by the M. E. Grand High Priest.

Several reports of Committees were received and acted upon, among them a report favoring the granting of charters to several subordinate encampments, which report was concurred in.

The Cost of the Newark and New-York Railroad.

The President and Treasurer of the Newark and New-York Railroad Company filed in the office of Secretary of State, at Trenton, on 12th of August, a sworn statement of the cost of said road, including equipments and appendages, from which it appears that the total cost was $1,979,779 65, and upon this sum they will be required to pay to the State, on the first Monday in January next, one-half of one per cent., by supplement approved Feb. 21, 1869.

The Two-Hundred Pounders—Gathering of Fat Men.

The proclamation issued by the President of the Two-Hundred Pounders, who will assemble at a clam-bake at Gregory's Point, Norwalk, Conn., on Friday next, the 20th, is below. The invitation, it will be perceived, is general for all who possess the weighty qualification named:

"Be it known unto all men, that, for weighty reasons, (200 pounds, more or less each,) there will be held the second annual Clam-Bake of the Fat Men of the world, who can turn the scale of 200 pounds, or put in an appearance that will warrant their ability to eat sufficient clams to make out that weight. The meeting will be held for the purpose of eating clams, having foot and sack races, and velocipede riding. There will be scales on the ground to establish the weight of those who attend, and a photographer to sketch their outlines. Any man who fails in weight or looks will be allowed one year to make up the deficiency. In accordance with the above, you are hereby ordered to appear at Gregory's Point, Norwalk, Conn., Friday, the 20th day of August, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M."

Perils of Railway Travel in Connecticut.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 18.

Mr. MOSES H. WILSON, of Bridgeport, on the Sunday night train out of New-York, was struck over the eye by a stone, which came through a window of the car in which he was sitting, just as the train was entering the tunnel, and knocked him over into the lap of a gentleman by whom he was seated. He has been confined to his bed most of the time since by a severe pain in the head. A gentleman on the morning train from Stamford to this city was also hit by a stone thrown through the window a few mornings since, which caused the blood to flow so freely that he was obliged to stop over at Bridgeport for the 9:30 train, to staunch the wound and wash the blood off.

EUROPE.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The French Empire—Eugenie's Visit to the East—The Chinese Mission—The Carlist Movement—Musical Gossip—The Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 6, 1869.

Before this reaches you the reforms conceded by the *Senatus Consultum* will have been embodied in the constitution and France will have passed from a personal to a Parliamentary form of government. The Committee appointed to report on the project was named yesterday and it is probable that their task will not be completed before the 12th or the 14th. The discussions on the measure will take at most only from four to five days, and by the 21st, it may safely be assumed that the whole of the articles will be voted. It has been rumored that some fifteen or sixteen amendments would be proposed by the advanced Liberals of the Chambers, but on being questioned on the subject they all disclaim having any desire to impede the prompt passage of the concessions extended from the Government. They will be content for the moment with what they can get, satisfied that it is but an installment of the more ample measures that must follow in its wake. As for the obstructions, they will offer no opposition. Like the Conservatives in the English House of Lords, they have discovered that resistance may be carried to a suicidal point, and that submission is the better part of valor.

As a matter of course, the concessions that are about to be introduced in the Constitution will be followed by a general amnesty. It would not be logical to allow men to pine in prison for offences which, under the new state of things, will cease to have a character of political delinquency. Of the details of this measure it is perhaps premature to speak, but I believe that I am safe in stating that not only will all existing condemnations for Press offences be suppressed, but that all prosecutions for *delits* of the same kind will be abandoned. The measure, however, will not extend to the plot against the security of the State, with which the strikes in the coal and mining districts are said to be connected. The amnesty will be promulgated on the 15th of August, on the occasion of the Imperial *fêtes*.

It is is said that there is to be an entire change in the *personnels* of the prefectures throughout the country, a measure certainly demanded by the arbitrary conduct of the functionaries at their head during the recent elections. In connection with these changes, the report is again revived that M. HAUSSMANN will be removed from the position in which he has accomplished so much that is admirable and so much that is the reverse. It is contemplated, I believe, to confide to the ministry of public works, under its new organization, the direction of all the enterprises in connection wtih the city of Paris, which have augmented its burdens whilst they have beautified and embellished it.

THE EMPRESS' VISIT TO THE EAST.

The *Constitutionnel* denies the political character ascribed to the voyage of the Empress to Constantinople and Egypt. It says that in visiting Egypt Her Majesty has no other motive than that of honoring by her presence the opening of the Suez Canal—a work due to French genius and perseverance. Her object in visiting Constantinople is merely to manifest her sense of the courteous invitation extended to her by the Sultan.

This is not the only movement on the part of royal personages which is just now giving rise to conjectures. The visit of VICTOR EMANUEL to Paris, for which preparations are being made at the Imperial residences, is an event to which political importance seems to be attached. The peculiarly sensitive character of the relations existing between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna would go to confirm the impression that danger is apprehended in that quarter, and that a necessity is felt for drawing as close as possible the ties between France and Italy. The readiest way of doing this, however, would be the removal of the French troops from Rome. Until the Emperor repudiates M. ROUHER'S famous *jamais*, there can never be a sincere and cordial alliance between the two countries. The Russian journals speak of a projected visit of the Viceroy of Egypt and the Princess of Servia and Roumania all three vassals of the Sultan, to the Emperor of Russia, and an inference would seem to be drawn from it unfavorable to the continuance of amicable relations between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Constantinople. Supposing the report to be true, which I am far from admitting is the case, I do not see what political object the Khedive has to gain by associating himself with the Princess in question. He is to all intents and purposes just as independent of the Porte as if he were not nominally its vassal. The great Powers will suffer no disturbance of the *statu quo* in the East, and they have recently declared to ALI PASHA, through their representatives at Constantinople, their firm resolution to maintain intact the relations existing between the Porte and Egypt. As regards the motives of the Khedive's visits to the European Courts, full satisfaction has been given to the Sultan on that head, and therefore if, as is stated, he is now about to go to St. Petersburg, we may conclude that his journey there has no more political significance than that attaching to the movements which had previously excited the susceptibilities of the Porte.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Some of the journals here have been circulating reports to the effect that dissensions had broken out in the Chinese Legation, and that Mr. BURLINGAME'S associates in the mission were acting independently of and trying to get rid of their American colleague. The story originated in the fact of the Chinese members of the Legation having accepted an invitation to dinner at a house where Mr. BURLINGAME was unable to go. The circumstance was seized upon by that class of interests which has shown itself consistently hostile to Mr. BURLINGAME, to base upon it a tissue of rumors analogous to those which are being constantly sent over the wires from China and which have not a particle of foundation. The great work in which our countryman and his Chinese colleagues are engaged naturally excites the jealousy and opposition of a clique whose wealth has been gained by maintaining by a system of lying and misrepresentation the old barriers of prejudice between that vast Empire and Europe.

In a long conversation which I had with Mr. BURLINGAME yesterday, he assured me that not only were the specific facts alleged untrue, but that from the departure of the mission from Pekin down to the present time there had never been the slightest difference or misunderstanding between himself and his Chinese colleagues. They reposed the fullest confidence in him and he in them, and they were distressed to find that there should have been found any one malicious enough to endeavor to convey a different impression to the world. I asked Mr. BURLINGAME if the efforts that were being made at Pekin to weaken his influence with the Chinese Government had been all successful. He laughed at the idea, and told me that he did not care how much of that thing was tried, as it only confirmed the Government in the conviction of the wisdom of the policy it had adopted. The men at the head of affairs in China were as shrewd and practical in their views as any statesmen in the world, and they fully appreciated the motives and objects of the party who were endeavoring to damage the usefulness of the mission. In the dispatches which he received from Prince KUNG he never encountered a word of implied censure or disapprobation as to the course he was pursuing. On the contrary, all his acts received a generous and cordial support, which was in the highest degree gratifying to a diplomatist occupying so difficult and exceptional a position. As some of the malicious reports to which I have referred may have reached you through other channels, I know that you will be glad to receive this full and emphatic contradiction of them from the lips of the Minister himself.

While on the subject of the mission I must not omit to notice the compliment paid to it by the celebrated preacher, Rev. PERE HYACINTHE, in one of his recent discourses:

"Mais pourquoi parlé je seulement de l'Europe," he said, "quand j'entends dire que du bord de l'Asie, à travers les pans ecroulés de la grande muraille la vieille chine envoie vers nous un fils de la jeune Amérique, et reclame par son organe l'honneur d'etre introduite dans le concert des nations civilisées. C'est cette diplomatie qui a vraiment le secret de l'avenir."

The period of the departure of the mission for Berlin is not as yet fixed. It will not leave in all probability before the end of the month.

THE CARLIST MOVEMENT.

Although the official organs of Madrid persist in treating the Carlist outbreak as divested of any serious cause for anxiety, it is not the less certain that bands of insurgents are everywhere in movement, and that the Government troops are actively employed in their pursuit. It is, therefore, ridiculous to pretend that the movement has been put down, and that there is nothing further to be apprehended from the pretensions of DON CARLOS. The *Correspondance Particuliere d'Espagne*, a recently-established organ of the pretender, affirms that not only has he not abandoned his plans of campaign, but that the movement is daily increasing in importance, and that the bands of the department of La Manche are assuming the proportions of a formidable army and giving plenty of occupation to the Government troops. The affair which took place at La Guardia the other day shows that the insurgents are daily assuming more confidence, and are even occasionally obtaining advantages over their pursuers. The place in question is situated on the defiles leading to the most inaccessible parts of the mountains of Navarre, and commands the road leading from Vittoria to Logrono. It contains a population of about 2,500 souls, and both from the traditional attachment of its inhabitants to the Carlist cause and its strategic importance, it became an object to the insurgents to obtain possession of it.

On the 28th, two Carlist bands marched into the place and made preparations to strengthen it. They were attacked next day by a flying column of Government troops with a half battery of mountain howitzers. The combat was a desperate one, and lasted the whole day. Toward night the Government troops, finding themselves short of ammunition and provisions, and dreading an attack from other bands, withdrew, and the Carlists remained masters of the place. They only remained a day there, however, as it is not their object just yet to engage in regular military operations, or to make a permanent stand anywhere. They hope by a partizan war to worry the country into accepting the prince of their choice in default of the appearance of any other, but this time they forget that if they have no rival prince they have a new and powerful party to oppose them, and that if the Unionists and Progressists have no other alternative left them they will choose the Republic.

The whereabouts of the Duc DE MADRID still continues a mystery, though it is reported that he recently held a council of war at a short distance from the capital. My belief is that he is still at this side of the frontier waiting until the movement assumes an importance which will justify his hazarding himself at the head of it.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

Mlle. MARIE MINEUR, who was so much applauded at the *concours* of the Conservatoire, but to whom, contrary to expectation, no prize was awarded, has been engaged by Signor CALABRESI, director of the opera at New-Orleans. Another of the fair competitors at the *concours* wrote to the members of the jury to say that they must give her a prize, as her father had died the previous week. M. RAVINA sent back word to her that the grounds which she had put forward for the obtainment of the distinction were conclusive against their awarding it to her, for if they were to give it to her they would have all the pupils of the institution poisoning the authors of their being.

The "Armide" of GLUCK will positively be produced at the Opera this Winter. M. GEVAERT is hunting up all the old partitions so as to give it in as complete a form as possible. The *mise en scené* will be splendid.

THE THEATRES.

A new comedy by JULES MOINEAUX has just been received at the Varietes. The Gymnase is about to reproduce "Diane de Lys," one of the best pieces of ALEXANDRE DUMAS, Jr., but which has not been played for a long time. M. CADOL'S new comedy, "La Fausse Monnaie," will be brought out shortly at the Theatre de Cluny.

The rehearsals of the new fairy spectacle, "La Chatte Blanche," commence on Sunday next at the Gaite, and the piece will be produced on the 13th or 14th of the present month. Immense expense has been gone to in the preparation of the piece. There are to be three ballets, the splendor of which is said to be unrivalled. Mlle. LAMOUREUX will make her *debut* on the 3d. Report speaks highly both of her talent and personal attractions. The famous THERESA has four songs in the piece. There are twelve tableaux, each of which has cost a fabulous sum. I understand the piece has already been secured for one of the New-York theatres—I suppose Niblo's.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Reception of General Sickles by the Regent—The Carlist Outbreak—Death of Donna Carmen, the Nun Conspirator—Extraordinary Casualty and Loss of Life in a Public Bath—Destruction of Newspaper Offices and Savage Assaults Upon Editors, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869.

The principal event of interest which has occurred here since my last has been the presentation of the new American Minister, General SICKLES, to the Regent. This took place on Thursday last in the Palace of San Ildefonso at La Granja, where the Regent and his family are spending the *temporada* or hot season.

The ceremonies began by the presentation of our Ex-Minister, Hon. JOHN P. HALE, who has held the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain for four years. After presenting his letter of recall Mr. HALE took his leave of the Regent in the following terms:

> YOUR HIGHNESS: On terminating my mission in Spain I can do no less than manifest to your Highness my sincere gratitude for the continued proofs of kindness and courtesy which I have received from the Government of the Spanish Nation, more especially since your Highness was elected to the high post of Chief of the Executive Power. To me it is pleasing to recollect that, during the four years which I have represented the United States of America, nothing has occurred to alter the traditional amity and good understanding which have always existed between both nations. I indulge the hope that these relations will be daily strengthened and increased, and that Spain, under the regenerating influence of her new political institutions, will attain in the future days of glory which will obscure the fame of her glorious past.

The Regent replied as follows:

> "Sir, your mission being terminated by the letters you have just shown me, it affords me gratification to assure you that on returning to your country you will be accompanied by the sympathies of the Spanish people and of their Government, who will always preserve a grateful record of the zealous representative who has so worthily fulfilled the honorable charge confided to his care. I give you thanks in the name of Spain for the wishes you express in favor of her prosperity and of her glory, and at the same time I address my fervent prayers to the Most High for the welfare of the great people who are offering such unmistakable proofs of their amity to the Spanish nation."

Major-General SICKLES was then presented, with the usual formalities, by the "Introducer of Ambassadors." After delivering his letter of appointment from President GRANT, he addressed the Regent as follows:

> "I have the honor to be the bearer of a letter directed to your Highness by the President of the United States, who has accredited me in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Spanish Government. I consider myself happy in having been selected to discharge such a mission of amity and good understanding. I should be wanting to the instructions of my Government, no less than to my own desires, if I failed to do my utmost to preserve and strengthen the bonds of perfect cordiality which have so happily and for so long time existed between both nations.
>
> The people of the United States have not been indifferent spectators of the great events which have resulted in the election of your Highness to the supreme Magistracy of this noble country. Attributing in great part her prosperity as a nation to the beneficial influence of liberal institutions and to the good faith with which she has kept every international compact, the United States have to-day, more than ever, a great appreciation of the traditional amity they owe to Spain, arising from their both being animated by that new sympathy which is born of a common participation in the beneficial exercise of constitutional liberties."

The Regent replied:

> "I received with satisfaction the letter of the President of the United States, in which he accredits you in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Spanish Government. You may rest pursuaded that in it you will find the most cordial and efficacious coöperation for the realization of your noble intentions, and that our efforts will not be spared to insure the still further strengthening of the traditional relations of amity and good understanding which so happily exist between the two Governments, as befits two nations who, being already bound together by ancient bonds, to-day find another, equally powerful, in the beneficial exercise of the ample liberties placed by our Constitution in harmony with the Monarchy and glorious records of Spain! With respect to yourself, Sir, whose distinguished personal qualities are known to me, I have the pleasure to assure you that the President of the United States could have made no selection more grateful to me than that of yourself for the honorable post he has confided to you."

Major-General SICKLES then presented to the Regent the *personnel* of his Legation, namely, Colonel JOHN HAY, Secretary of Legation; Major RAPHAEL, his Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel JOHNSTON, L. DE PEYSTER, United States Artillery, *attaché;* Mr. W. E. CONOVER, of New-York, *attaché;* and Mr. A. AUGUSTUS ADIE, of New-York, *attaché*.

The presentations being concluded, the members of the Legation withdrew, much gratified with the cordiality of the reception given to them by the Regent, who, in ceremonials of this kind, appears to great advantage, as he combines the qualities of dignity and good nature to a greater degree than any public man in Spain.

La Granja (the Grange) is a pleasant Summer retreat of the former Spanish monarchs. An hour's ride by rail and six hours fatiguing ride by dilligence brings you to this delightful abode, which is situated nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Its temperature is cool and invigorating, when at this time of the year Madrid is literally a furnace. The royal palace of La Granja was built by PHILIP V. to rival Versailles. The fountains, twenty-six in number, are among the finest in the world, and when they all play, as they did for General SICKLES and his party, they offer an imposing spectacle. One of them rises to a height of 75 feet, and another to that of 130. The gardens are the finest in Spain. SERRANO and his family inhabit the modern part of the Palace. The Regent is very simple in his tastes. He delights to go about not only at La Granja, but also at Madrid without escort of any kind, and generally holding his little children by the hand. He refused to travel in the saloon carriage of the Ex-Queen, which was prepared for him when he went down to La Granja, and insisted on going like any ordinary first-class passenger. He refused even to have a special train and went in the regular one. Not so Mme. SERRANO. She shares the pardonable weakness of her sex for display, and would, if she were permitted, require regal honors to be paid to her and her husband wherever they go. When SERRANO took her to the depot to see her off, (the Carlist rising prevented him accompanying her for a few days,) they found that the Railway Company had redecorated the room which was formerly set apart for royal receptions, and which is now brilliant in fresh ornamentation and gilt furniture. Mme. SERRANO was just entering it with the children, when her husband pulled her gently back, saying "not here my dear, but there," at the same time leading her to the ordinary reception or waiting-room for first-class passengers, into which they entered and remained until the train was ready to start. Major-General SICKLES and his party are at present at the Hotel Russia, where the business of the American Legation will be transacted until they have found a house which will suit them. The General is accompanied by his mother and his daughter, Miss LAURA SICKLES. Hon. JOHN P. HALE and his family take their departure to-morrow. They go at once to Paris, where they are likely to remain some months.

THE CARLIST OUTBREAK.

Since my last the Carlists of La Mancha, under SOBARIEGOS, closely pursued by the troops, have fled, some toward the Portuguese frontier and others to the mountains of Toledo, dividing themselves into small bands. Isolated encounters between some of these bands and their pursuers have taken place, always resulting in the triumph of the latter, and in the capture of prisoners of importance. Some fresh bands have presented themselves in other districts to the great terror of the inhabitants, and the great satisfaction of the troops and volunteers, who desire to stamp out the audacious disturbers of the public peace. Beyond now and then robbing a mail coach, stopping a train to search for arms, and stealing a mule or a horse, and occasionally carrying off a Civil Guard or a Custom-house officer, they have done no real mischief. In the Province of Leon, however, within the last few days a fresh band, or rather two fresh ones, amounting in all to 500 men, made their appearance, one being commanded by a former Carlist leader, and the other by a Canon of Toledo named MILLA. The Government are rather anxious about them, but they are closely pursued by the troops. The brave young Lieutenant of Hussars, Señor VERNEZ, who led the cavalry in the petty action of the 25th, with the Carlists under SOBARIEGOS, and whose cry as he rushed to the charge was "Viva España, without traitors," has died of the wounds he received.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Admiral TOPETE has been holding a great naval review of the Spanish fleet at Barcelona, and is expected to return to Madrid tomorrow.

EXTRAORDINARY CASUALTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A frightful and unprecedented accident occurred at Valencia on Friday evening. The floating baths at a time when they were full of bathers, suddenly careened, filled and sank. Great confusion prevailed. The boats from the shipping saved some thirty persons, but the consternation was very great, it not being known how many were in the baths at the time. Up to the last accounts ten or twelve bodies had been found, but the authorities at Valencia have a list of twenty-four persons who are said to be still missing.

DEATH OF DONNA CARMEN.

The ex-nun DONNA CARMEN, in whose house in the Calle del Lemus so many evidences of a Carlist conspiracy in the capital were discovered last week as to lead to her arrest and that of some priests, died a night or two ago in the prison. She was ill when she entered it. With her death, some persons implicated no doubt breathe freely, as it is true of dead women as well as of dead men that "they tell no tales." Fresh Carlist plots are being discovered here daily, as well as in the Provinces.

SAVAGE ASSAULTS UPON EDITORS.

Two most curious and cowardly attacks have been made on the Press last week here. A party of eight or ten armed men proceeded to the office of the *Jeremias*, a satirical paper, destroyed the presses, broke up the type, and severely assaulted the editors. It is unknown who they were or what their object was. The next day twenty armed men did the same thing at the office of the *Siglo*, an Isabellin paper. In the latter case the editors were very severely handled. Since these attacks both papers have suspended their publication. Investigations are on foot, and it is hoped the aggressors will be brought to justice, but lawlessness is very much the rule here at present. The whole of the journals are very loud in their denunciation of these dastardly proceedings.

International Land and Labor Agency—Letter from Elihu Burritt.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 2, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to commend to your favorable notice an enterprise which I have succeeded in setting on foot, and which is partially developed in the enclosed circular. I hope and even believe that the spirit, principles and objects of the scheme will meet your approbation. Should this be the case, you might considerably benefit your readers, or many of them, by introducing the Agency to their notice. I believe that there are hundreds of families reached by your journal that would be glad to avail themselves of the facilities it offers them for obtaining tidy, modest, well-bred *English* house servants, and perhaps governesses for young children.

Yours, very respectfully,
ELIHU BURRITT.

CIRCULAR.

BIRMINGHAM, England.

The object of this Agency is to facilitate the settlement in the United States of English farmers, mechanics and laborers of all occupations, with a single eye to their own good and the equal good of both countries. The enterprise, therefore, in every root, branch, leaf and fibre of its working, will be pervaded by the spirit of good will and intent to all parties concerned in its operations, as these will clearly indicate.

There are thousands of farmers' sons trained to the best systems of English agriculture, but who cannot find farms in England on which to apply their skilled industry, though preferring the occupation to which they were born and bred. These will constitute a class of purchasers who will do much to improve American agriculture in the New-England States, as well as in the West and South. Then there are thousands of merchants, manufacturers and well-to-do tradesmen, who cannot divide their businesses with their sons, nor set them up in their own line of occupation. These will form another class of purchasers in America, if put in the right way to that end. And nothing, perhaps, would more encourage and induce them to do so than some plan which would enable them to make purchases without incurring the risk of being victimized or deceived by land speculators. This Agency, therefore, is opened up expressly to facilitate such purchases, by buying direct from the owner at the small charge of one per cent., to be paid by each party. By advertising in American papers, and by special agents, lists of farms for sale on the proposed terms, will be obtained in most of the different States. Thus, when an intending purchaser has fixed upon the State he would prefer, a choice of farms in it will be presented to him, and immediate correspondence set on foot with the owner. Should the property not be found truthfully and honestly described on examination, half the 1 per cent. advanced to the Agency by the intending English purchaser will be returned to him, and the sale will fall to the ground. Therefore, honesty will be the best policy as well as best principle on the part of the American proprietor. As only 1 per cent. will be required of him by the Agency, he can well afford to send to it a full, true and honest description of his property offered for sale, with his best terms, in a printed advertisement or manuscript letter, directed to the Secretary.

The second undertaking of the Agency is to supply orders for English laborers of all occupations, including skilled mechanics of every trade, farm laborers, gardeners, grooms, shepherds, &c., &c.; also governesses, female clerks, housemaids, dairymaids and domestic servants of all kinds. As some of these female servants will be unable to pay all the passage money before sailing for America, the party ordering a servant of this class should remit $20 to the Agency, not only to defray part of the expense of the voyage, but as a guarantee to her of a *bona fide* contract. She will be met at New-York or Boston by a trusty agent, and directed to the destination given, where what has been advanced by her employer will be deducted from her first wages. In all cases the servants thus forwarded to America will carry with them trustworthy and satisfactory references, and the parties in America engaging them should forward some reference to the Agency with their orders, that confidence may be mutual, for some moral responsibility will be involved on both sides.

Among other objects comprehended by the Agency will be the introduction into use in England of American agricultural implements, and of all kinds of improved tools and labor-saving machinery; also our small, cheap cooking-stoves for the working classes, and other conveniences for them which are practically unknown in this country. On the other hand, commissions will be executed for Americans desiring any English improvements of a similar character, including best specimens of farm, garden and flower seeds, and cuttings from fruit trees for grafting, so that English horticulturists may introduce into their orchards the Baldwin, Seek-no-further, Greening and Northern Spy in exchange for their Blenheim Orange, Ribston Pippin, &c. In a word, all transactions designed to benefit the two countries, by promoting a cheap and easy interchange of their skilled industries, labor and productions, natural, mechanical and mental, will be undertaken by the agency, including the transmission of small sums of money between immigrants in America and their relatives in Europe; the forwarding of letters and periodicals by post or otherwise; obtaining patents or copyrights for useful inventions or literary productions, &c. It will also endeavor to promote an interchange of the song-birds of the two countries, so that our bobolink, robin and bluebird may sing their best songs in England, and the English robin, lark, thrush and linnet sing theirs in America; so that the same "street musicians of the heavenly city" may be common to both nations, to give morning and evening tongue to the spontaneous symphonies of the perpetual peace and brotherhood existing between the two great families of the English-speaking race.

For further particulars, address J. M. HOLMES, Secretary of International Land and Labor Agency, Birmingham, England.

SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

Further Return of the Sheriff—Argument to Take Place on Tuesday Next on Motion to Set Aside Judge Peckham's Orders—Appointment of a New Receiver.

The Sheriff of Albany County yesterday made a very elaborate amended return in obedience to the order of Judge BARNARD. The return sets forth at length the orders and counter-orders made in the case, together with the proceedings before Judge JACOB H. CLUTE, on the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, all of which has been already published. There is still in the Sheriff's hand an *alias* non-bailable attachment against the defendants, return to which is to be made on Tuesday, the 24th inst. On the same day, at a Special Term to be held in Albany, argument will be had on orders to show cause issued by Judge BARNARD, why the order made by Judge PECKHAM, appointing ROBERT H. PRUYN receiver, should not be set aside, and why JAMES FISK, JR., and CHARLES COURTER should not be made defendants in the action; also, why the injunction issued by the same Judge should not be vacated and set aside.

It is reported on good authority that in the original suit brought in this City before Judge BARNARD, and in which an injunction was granted restraining the holders of the three thousand shares of alleged unlawful stock from disposing or incumbering the same, Judge BARNARD has appointed WILLIAM J. A. FULLER receiver, with authority to take possession of the stock, and directing the defendants to deliver the same to him on demand.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—A Card from Director Everts.

To the Editor of the Binghamton Republican:

As there have been many erroneous stories circulated recently concerning my position as one of the directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, you will confer a favor upon me by devoting a portion of your valuable space to the following statement of facts in the case, and a brief resume of my course as director during the past year:

I was not elected director in the interest of either party, but my name was placed on both tickets. This gave me a somewhat independent position in the new Board. After the election I found that, to a certain extent, I had a controlling voice in the action of the Board. If I worked with the party opposed to Mr. RAMSEY, he could not be elected President; if I acted with the Ramsey party the Board would be a tie.

Believing at that time that Mr. RAMSEY wished to promote the best interests of the road, and the people along the line, and sharing largely in the great respect and gratitude which was felt toward him, by all interested in the road, on account of the energy, industry and perseverance with which he had worked for the road for so many years, I determined to do all in my power to secure his reëlection as President. This could only be accomplished by a compromise. By agreeing to let the anti-Ramsey faction have a majority of the committees and the Vice-President, I secured his reëlection as President.

From that time to the present it has ever been my determination to watch the interests of the road with great care, that I might be the better informed as to the most judicious course to pursue, and to lend my aid to neither party only so far as it would benefit the road and the people of this city, which I considered should be the object and aim of every true friend of the enterprise.

I have always been in favor of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad maintaining its position as an independent corporation, which might have been done had the towns along the line retained their stock; a measure which I strongly advocated until a majority of them had disposed of it, at which time I plainly saw that the road must pass into the control of either the Central or the Erie. Finding it necessary to take sides in the question, I chose what I thought would be for the best interests of Binghamton, and exerted my influence accordingly.

There are some who, having allowed thier prejudices to run away with their better judgments, have been ungenerous enough to privately intimate that I sold out. I do not propose to eulogize myself, but am willing to allow my reputation for integrity and honest dealing to be examined side by side with that of any of those who have so far lost their self-respect as to be guilty of circulating such malicious slanders.

Respectfully yours, A. EVERTS.

Hearing in the Receivership Question at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The examination relative to the Receivership of the Susquehanna Railroad before the referee, (Surrogate LAWTON,) was continued to-day, Mr. COURTER being the only witness testifying. He testified that he was appointed a Receiver on Friday, Aug. 6, in New-York, at the Erie Railway office. On reaching this city, at 8 o'clock the next morning, he learned at the Susquehanna Railroad office that Mr. PRUYN had been appointed. At the close of his examination the names of JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, Jr., and L. D. RUCKER, were called as witnesses, but neither answered. It was finally stipulated between counsel that the parties should appear on the 30th inst., to which time a further hearing was adjourned.

OUR NEW QUARANTINE.

Description of the New Landing Stations and Hospitals—Affairs at Quarantine Landing.

The horrors of Quarantine are rapidly becoming mere legends; and Coney Island no longer trembles, nor does Staten Island take up arms at the prospect of a descent by the Quarantine officers on their sandy shores. For several years past the work of making an island in the lower bay of New-York Harbor as a site for Quarantine buildings has been in progress, and the structures have since been erected. It is not probable, however, that they will be used this season except in case of emergency. The buildings are all finished, but the landing dock is incomplete, and until this important portion of the work is out of the contractor's hands it will be difficult for vessels to land their passengers at the station.

PLAN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATION.

The station is built on what is known as the West Bank, a small sandy island, a mile and a half from the main land. The bank was formerly nearly covered by water at high tide, and it was found necessary to increase its area and also the height of its shores above the water, before it could be rendered available for Quarantine purposes. The work was confided to Mr. J. W. RITCH, the well-known architect. He caused to be constructed strong cribs of twelve-inch timber, interlaced with cross beams, each crib being eighty feet in length by thirty in breadth, and about twenty feet at the top. These were towed to their position on the shores of the bank, filled with stones and sand and then sunk. The cribs were sheathed with stout plank, and against this was thrown up a "rip-rap" wall of stones of large size. The area of the island or bank was thus increased to 486 feet in length by 228 in breadth. The sides are parallel, but each end converges to an acute angle. The first crib was sunk in January, 1867. The work has been greatly delayed by the failure of the Legislature to make the necessary appropriations.

THE BUILDINGS.

At the southeast end of the island is the Doctor's or Superintendent's house, a modest mansion, two stories in height, forty feet square, and containing eight or ten rooms. It, like all the other buildings on the island, is constructed of wood, on a stone foundation, and is painted white with green blinds. Running out from the rear of this house is a covered hall or passage way ten feet in width, on each side of which are four wings, eighty-nine feet in length by twenty-four feet in width. These wings form the hospital. The first two are used as quarters for the servants, nurses and officers of the hospital; and here also the kitchen is located. The other six, which are but one story in height, are supplied with beds for 250 patients, though it is believed that twice that number can be accommodated on an emergency. At the north end of the island are a wash and disinfecting house, 161 feet by 24; a baggage and dead house, 45 by 40, and an officers' laundry, 20 by 12. They are all one story in height.

By the arrangement of the hospital buildings it will be seen that ample provision has been made for lighting and ventilation. A breeze is always blowing through and between the buildings, and thus all offensive effluvia is carried off. In the area between the wings of the hospital twenty-two brick cisterns for the reception and storage of rain water have been constructed. It is believed that they will afford an ample and unfailing supply, but in addition to these an artesian well will be sunk, so that no danger of running short of a most necessary element need be apprehended.

STATION NO. 2.

One mile distant from the West Bank is another small island, sometimes known as Red Bank. It resembles West Bank, but is somewhat larger. This also has been surrounded by crib work, and its area is now 538 feet by 270. In shape it resembles the First Station. On the west side a slip has been constructed 150 feet in length by 50 in breadth. The crib work is nearly completed, but the "rip-rap" wall has got to be built. It has not yet been decided what special use will be made of this station, but it is probable that here will be constructed large brick stores for the reception of cargoes discharged from infected vessels. At present the station is a sandy waste. It is intended to plant both islands with trees, so that some shade may be obtained during the heat of Summer.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE.

At present there is very little doing at Quarantine, and the boarding officers and others are having an easy time of it. Complaint is made by Dr. SWINBURNE that robberies to a large amount take place of goods discharged at Quarantine from vessels coming from infected ports. The robbers are young men and boys, who prowl around in small boats, and probably by collusion with the mates of the vessels, manage to run off a large quantity of property. He has made application to have policemen stationed at Quarantine to watch these depredators; but so far his application has been disregarded.

THE WEIGHMASTERS' FRAUDS.

The Examination of General Egan Resumed—Testimony for the Defence.

The examination into the frauds alleged against THOMAS W. EGAN in the preparation of pay-rolls, while acting as United States Weigher, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. Several witnesses were produced for the defence. Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON appeared for the Government.

James H. McGee testified: I was employed in July last as tallying clerk in Egan's district; was appointed by Mr. Webb; I received my discharge from Mr. Wilkes last week; commenced there about the 1st of July and worked steady until I was discharged; received my pay regularly; I signed the roll (roll of July 29 shown witness) and received the money opposite my name—$19 60; I performed the work; received $20 80 opposite my name on the roll of July 22; the signature is not mine; I don't know whose hand the signature is in; I received the $22 40 that stands opposite my name on the roll of July 15; I did the work; signed the roll of July 8, and received the money, $17 40; I did the work; don't know whether the signature is mine or not; I worked that week but can't say whether as much as that or not; received some of the money, but can't say whether I received the full amount or not; kept no memorandum of work; it was my first week in the district; never worked in it before; when employed there I had nothing to do with Gen. Egan; he hadn't anything to do with my employment or discharge.

Isaac B. Dickinson testified: I worked in Egan's district in July; Captain Webb employed me and paid me; Mr. Wilkes generally set me to work and kept my time; I signed the rolls; know Jenkins, and saw him writing in the office; saw Costello about the office, but not at work; don't know Naire, Ments nor Hovey; have signed the pay-rolls in blank.

Colonel Michael W. Burns testified: I am a weigher in the Custom-house; was a weigher during the month of June; I took charge of Egan's district for about twenty-seven or twenty-eight days in the month of June; I put in three rolls while in charge of Egan's district; I understand that there was some trouble about Egan's confirmation; Frank Webb gave me the pay-rolls to sign.

The counsel for the defendant subsequently offered to prove that McGee, the first witness, never worked nor drew any pay in the month of June, after which the case was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Society of Practical Engineering.

The New-York Society of Practical Engineering met yesterday afternoon at Room No. 14, No. 95 Liberty-street, for the election of officers and transaction of business relative to the coming session. The election resulted as follows: President, JAMES A. WHITNEY; Vice-President, JOSEPH B. LYMAN; Recording Secretary, WM. B. HARRISON; Corresponding Secretary, LAWRENCE HOLMS; Treasurer, C. WILLIAMS.

A vote of thanks to the Trustees of the Cooper Institute was passed unanimously, they having offered the Society the use, without charge, of a room for the meetings. The offer was accepted, and the meetings will be held monthly in one of the rooms of the Institute building. A resolution was also adopted inviting both graduates and students of the Cooper Union to participate in the meetings; also one providing that the graduates be privileged for admission to membership without the payment of an admission fee. A resolution was also carried by acclamation, extending an invitation to the President of Columbia College and the Faculty and students of the School of Mines to be present and assist in the discussions, &c., of the stated meetings.

It was decided to hold the opening meeting of the next session on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15. The regular subject will be, "The Uses and Construction of Water Meters." A carefully-prepared paper giving much information new to the public will be read, and a report of a committee appointed some months ago to investigate and compare the most noted water meters will be rendered. Any inventor or manufacturer of water meters will be allowed, after the reading of the above, to exhibit and explain his improvement, provided that he have either a working model or full-sized apparatus to illustrate his remarks. It is hoped that a full exhibition of the novelties in this important class of mechanism will be had. The meetings will, as hitherto, be free to the public. It should be mentioned that among the other resolutions adopted was one reducing the fee on the admission of members from $10 to $3, and the annual dues from $10 to $2.

The Browne Mystery—Arrest of the Husband on a Charge of Poisoning His Wife.

Detective MAHONY, of the Fourth Ward, and Deputy-Sheriff HALEY, of the Coroners' Office, proceeded to the residence of Mr. E. BRAINARD SMITH, at Clifton, Staten Island, yesterday morning, armed with a warrant issued by Coroner FLYNN for the arrest of GEORGE BROWNE, the colored man who is suspected of having caused the death of his wife, Mrs. SARAH A. BROWNE, at No. 76 Sullivan-street, by means of poison. It will be remembered that a package of sugar found in the house lately occupied by the deceased woman was given by the Coroner to the Board of Health for the purpose of analyzation. The chemist to the Board having made proper examination and tests, reported to the Coroner on Tuesday that he had found a sufficient percentage of arsenic in the sugar to have caused death when an ordinary quantity had been consumed. This discovery led to the subsequent action of the Coroner. The officers intrusted with the execution of the warrant succeeded in arresting BROWNE, who was a domestic in the employ of Mr. SMITH. On their arrival in the City the prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await future action. Steps will be immediately taken to secure the exhumation of the body of Mrs. BROWNE, when a searching investigation of the remains will be conducted by Professor CHANDLER and Dr. SHINE, the result of which will greatly determine the proceedings of Coroner FLYNN. As it stands, there seems to be good reason for supposing that a murder has been committed.

German-American School Association.

The following are the introductory paragraphs to the Constitution of the newly-formed German-American School Association of this City:

SECTION 1. The system of free public schools, as established by law in the State of New-York, is the only one that fully conforms with democratic republican institutions, and is capable of being brought to highest perfection. As it aims at the best possible education of every individual, it is an indispensable condition of its successful operation and one of the most important duties of every citizen, that all should evince for it an active and spontaneous interest. In this spirit and with such conviction the German-American citizens of the City of New-York associate and organize themselves under the name of a German-American School Association of the City and County of New-York.

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Association:

1. To arouse and keep alive an active interest of its members in all that concerns the public schools, to enlighten the public on methods and principles of education and to support all movements for reform when deemed useful or necessary.

2. To use its influence for the election and appointment of such persons who are most worthy and best fitted to fill offices in the department of public education.

3. While acknowledging that English is the national language and considering that it cannot be denied that the German is, of all foreign tongues, the most important in this country—to urge its introduction as an obligatory study into the public schools, in order to afford all pupils an opportunity to acquire at least one foreign language, and to induce German-American parents to send their children, hereafter, more generally to the public instead of private schools.

The Association is formed by delegates from German school clubs in the different wards of the City. At a meeting held at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on Tuesday evening, when seventy-nine delegates from the ward clubs were present, the following officers of the Association were elected: Messrs. WILLIAM WALLACH, President; FR. V. EUBING and M. ELLINGER, Vice-Presidents; Dr. LANDSBERG and E. STEIGER, Secretaries; MAX ABENHEIM, Treasurer.

A petition to the Board of Education, prepared by a committee, was read, and will be decided upon in the next meeting of the Association, which contains, with regard to the introduction of the German language into the public schools, the following proposition:

"The German language shall be taught for at least one hour daily, by regularly appointed assistant teachers, as a regular branch in a number of ward schools to be designated by the Board of Education, which number shall not be less than one-third of the whole number of ward schools in the City. The study of German shall be commenced in the second grade of the primary department and pursued thence through all the grades of the grammar department and the supplementary course."

As a general thing there seems to prevail the impression among the Germans of this City, that their children, when taught also to read, write and speak German in the public schools, would thus be better enabled to study the English branches, and that the parents themselves would thus be assisted in the home education of their children.

A Husband Accused of Killing His Wife.

When Coroner FLYNN proceeded yesterday to investigate the causes of MARY LAWDER'S death, who was reported to have died suddenly on Monday, at her residence in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, he discovered that there was occasion to suppose that death had in reality been caused by violence. It appears that the husband of deceased, WM. LAWDER, quarreled with her on Monday and on one or two occasions before, during the previous week. Mrs. LAWDER had been ailing, but was apparently quite well on Monday. After their quarrel the husband left the house, and soon after the wife became again ill, and died in a very short time. Coroner FLYNN ordered a *post-mortem* examination of the remains by Dr. SHINE, who reported that on external examination he found the left side of the head and face contused and swollen, the result of violence. On the right side of the chest were three livid patches, likewise the result of violence. The internal examination revealed a rupture of the left lobe of the liver, and a large quantity of coagulated blood was found extravasated in the peritonal cavity on the right side. In his opinion, death was the result of internal hemorrhage from rupture of the liver, caused by external violence. The husband had previously been arrested and arraigned before Alderman COULTER, at the Yorkville Police Court, who remanded the prisoner for further examination.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Censured for Negligence.

The Coroner's jury impaneled to inquire into the manner by which Mr. WM. SMITH, of Rye, Westchester County, came to his death, on Monday last, rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the said WM. SMITH came to his death from injuries received by a collision between the engine of an express train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad and the wagon in which the deceased was riding, at the intersection of the railroad and post road between Rye and Portchester. And we find that the engineer and fireman were running the train according to the rules and regulations of the Railroad Company, and that we do not, from the testimony given, find that they have been guilty of any negligence, which contributed to the accident, or that it was in the power of the engineer to have stopped the train in time to avoid the accident. We further find that the crossing at which the accident occurred is *notoriously dangerous*—one at which accidents have repeatedly taken place—and that the Railroad Company are fully aware of its character, and that they have failed to perform their duty in protecting the public from danger, by providing flagmen at this and other crossings of highways, or by any other means of protection, and that by such failure we consider the Company are, and have been, *criminally negligent*. And we hereby request the Coroner to present the papers and facts to the Grand Jury of this county for their action."

The Harlem Locomotive Accident—Recommendation by a Coroner's Jury.

Coroner SCHIRMER concluded an inquest yesterday in the case of MICHAEL REDDY, the man who was run over and killed, on Saturday, by a locomotive engine on the Harlem Railroad, at Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue. The evidence in the case was to the effect that the locomotive was backing toward the deceased, who stood on the track watching another train. The jury, in their verdict of accidental death, took occasion to recommend that the Railroad Company employ men, in future, as firemen on their locomotives, instead of boys, as was the case in the present instance.

Fire in Sixth-Street—An Engine Disabled.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the subcellar of the tenement-house, No. 527 Sixth-street, owned by CHARLES LOH, by which $1,500 damage was done, but is covered by a policy in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company for $9,000. Several of the tenants were damaged in small amounts, so that the total loss from the fire will be about $2,000.

While proceeding to the fire at a rapid rate, and when in Sixth-street, near Avenue A, Engine No. 17 broke an axle, and was thus so disabled that it was sent to the repairing shop. The accident was due to the terrible condition of the street, which is described as something worse than an army corduroy road for roughness.

A Probable Case of Murder.

On Monday last the body of a man was discovered in "Mitchell's Pond," corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and subsequently removed to the Morgue. The following day the remains were fully identified as those of JAMES McSORLEY, a gardener, who had been for four years employed in the Central Park. His brother, ALEXANDER McSORLEY, of Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, informed Coroner FLYNN yesterday that JAMES left home on Saturday morning to attend to his work, and was at noon paid the sum of $24. He never returned home again, and as there were only eighty cents found on his person when it was dragged from the water, suspicion of foul play is entertained. This idea is strengthened by the fact that the face of deceased was very much swollen and black, traces of external violence having also been discovered. Coroner FLYNN proposes to hold an investigation to-day at his office.

Arrest of a Passenger for Europe on a Charge of Larceny.

JOSEPH F. PRITCHARD, aged 23, a native of England, and recently residing at No. 173 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on board the steamer *Colorado*, at Pier No. 46 North River, as she was about departing for Europe. The charge against PRITCHARD was that of larceny. It appears that when he closed up his business, anticipating a return to England, PRITCHARD left his trunk at the residence of JOHN SAWYER, at the corner of Jay-street and Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn. Soon after his departure from the house yesterday, with his effects, Mr. SAWYER missed a gold watch and chain valued at $130, and $10 in money, which had been left in one of the dressing-rooms. As PRITCHARD was the only person who could have had access to the room, Mr. SAWYER followed him to the steamer's dock, where he informed Detectives WILKINSON and SCOTT of the facts. These officers arrested the accused, when he confessed his guilt and gave information where the watch and chain could be found, in a Brooklyn pawn office. PRITCHARD was locked up in the Second Ward Station-house for examination before a Magistrate to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
18—Euall vs. La Abra Silver Mining Co.	115—Storm et al. vs. Manahan et al.
83—Reid vs. Blane.	116—Steinway et al. vs. Oakes et al.
46—Remier vs. Stoepel.	140—Hyalt vs. Denman.
46—Kuster vs. Stoepel.	141—McKinley vs. Laws et al.
48—Haight vs. Connelly.	142—Colt vs. Quincy et al
52—Levy vs. Nesbit.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 18.

By Judge Barnard.

Lyman *vs.* Lyman; reference ordered to report with opinion.

Joseph Franket *vs.* Joseph A. Ingram; motion denied and reference ordered.

Eugenia A. Delman *vs.* Charles M. Delman; motion granted.

Henry Elias *vs.* Ernestine Elias; reference ordered.

P. H. Van Buren *vs.* J. Merwin et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Wiggin *vs.* Merrill; motion granted and reference ordered.

Losee *vs.* Mathews et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Wilson *vs.* Hick; motion granted and reference ordered.

Vulte *vs.* Hirschfeld et al.; motion denied.

Kingsland *vs.* Hills; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 18.

By Judge McCunn.

Charles Rockwell et. al. *vs.* John G. Merwin; motion granted.

William H. Ball et al. *vs.* Milton A. Goodenough et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

James Birdsall *vs.* David Hexter; motion granted without costs.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

ACTION AGAINST TOBACCO DEALERS.

Isaac Harvey, Assistant Assessor, complained that Moses and Samuel Straus, tobacco dealers at No. 74 William-street, had violated the seventy-sixth section of the Revenue law of 1868, in not having kept a book for the daily record of their sales and purchases. The warrant for their arrest was executed by Deputy Marshal Smith. Their examination was fixed for next Monday at the request of Mr. A. F. Purdy, Assistant District-Attorney.

SMUGGLING TOBACCO.

Charles C. Buddington, of the Fifth Precinct Police, caught a sailor named Samuel Goodman in the act of smuggling two small boxes of smoking tobacco into this port, together with several pounds contained in a valise. He brought the tobacco from Norfolk, Va., on board of the ship *Saratoga*. He was held for examination in the sum of $1,000. Assistant District-Attorney Purdy arranged the examination for Saturday next.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT REVENUE RETURNS.

Michael J. Connolly made a deposition, in which he charged the firm of Archer Brothers, grocers and liquor dealers at No. 171 West-street, with having made certain false and incorrect revenue returns during the months of October, November and December, 1868. The complainant claimed that he was employed by the defendants as book-keeper at the time, and that he was directed by Charles J. Archer to make out the alleged fraudulent returns. Deputy Collector Bullock was present with Connolly. After the charge had been made, Charles J. Archer produced an affidavit, in which Connolly was accused of having entered into a conspiracy with a distiller named Hanlon in July last, for the purpose of obtaining $2,000 from the firm of Archer Brothers by blackmail. It is said that the firm have been known in business circles for the last thirty years. The accused furnished bail in the sum of $1,000 each, and their examination was subsequently fixed for next Wednesday. Assistant District-Attorney Purdy will prosecute the case.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Kelly, Justice.

A BOLD LARCENY.

Yesterday afternoon one JOSEPH WARNER entered the store of J. W. HOFFMAN, at No. 214 West-street, when he gained stealthy access to the desk, on which was at the time lying a pocket-book containing $139 65. As soon as he fellow got possession of his plunder he made a sudden rush for the door, in a wild attempt to escape. He was pursued, however, by the proprietor and his employes, who succeeded in arresting the fugitive. On being arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner was fully committed without bail, notwithstanding the appearance of Alderman ROBINSON, who offered security for his appearance for trial.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Laura d'Bonneville, of No. 71 Sixth-street, Hoboken, proceeded to the Castle Garden Labor Bureau, in the early part of last June, where she engaged the services of a German woman named Mary Fisher, as a domestic. The girl only remained one day in her situation, and at the same time she disappeared Mrs. d'Bonneville missed $100 worth of wearing apparel. Officer Murray, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on duty at Castle Garden, took the matter in hand and arrested Mary yesterday. When taken into custody the girl confessed her guilt, and stated that she had pawned a portion of the property, which was recovered. The Magistrate held her for trial.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Lawrence M. Coy, aged 16 years, was produced in Court by Officer McConnell, of the Twentieth Precinct, and Thomas Whittaker, of No. 554 West Twenty-fifth-street, made a complaint, stating that at a late hour of the previous evening he was passing through West Twenty-seventh-street, when he was suddenly attacked by four men, two of whom held him while the others robbed his person of $19 in money and a watch and chain worth $150. The freebooters immediately fled, and three of them escaped, but Coy being arrested and the complainant being certain he was one of the assailing party, he was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE CASE OF STEINBERGER & SONS.

The suit brought last week by W. Ettinger, of No. 481 Broadway, against M. J. Steinberger & Sons, of No. 411 Broadway, and Julius Metzler, charging them with having a quantity of stolen goods in their possession, the result of a burglary on his premises, in June last, was concluded yesterday. The prisoners proved conclusively that the goods came honorably in their possession in the regular course of trade, and they were honorably discharged, the goods being returned to the possession of Messrs. M. J. Steinberger & Sons.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

Thomas Dunn, for beating Mary Ann Kelly, committed. August Frank, for not paying room rent, committed. Ann Gardner, for fighting with Isabella Stuckey, locked up.

The Last Winter's Modifications of the Revised Statutes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The publication of the laws enacted at the last session of the Legislature has been so long delayed, that your professional readers may be interested to be informed what changes are made in the more important provisions of our Revised Statutes by these enactments.

The following is an analysis of these amendments:

Revised Statutes, vol. 1, p. 690, sec. 1.—This provision as to ownership of wrecked property is extended to property cast by any inland lake or river upon the land.—Laws of 1869, chapter 493.

Vol. 2, p. 65, sec. 49.—This provision that a child born after the making of his father's will, and unprovided for, should have his share of the inheritance, is extended by chapter 22 of the laws of 1869 to the case of wills of either parent, and by making the reference expressly to the last will.

Vol. 2, p. 99.—Sales under this title of real estate, the heir of the devisee's title to which has been divested, are forbidden, unless letters shall have been applied for within four years after the death of the decedent, and application for sale made within three years after letters granted.—Laws of 1869, ch. 845.

Vol. —, p. 101, sec. 5.—The omission to serve a copy of an order to show cause on minor heirs or devisees, does not affect the sale, if the order was duly served on the guardian.—Laws of 1869, ch. 260.

Vol. 2, p. 490, secs. 13, 16—as to the duties of Commissioners admeasuring dower—is amended by ch. 433 of the laws of 1869 so as to enable them to decline to lay off the third part, if, in their judgment, it is impracticable or not for the best interest of all concerned; and in such case to require them to report all the facts to the Court, and the Court may order the annual value of one-third the land to be paid to the widow. The absolute right to elect as to any premises is not affected.

Vol. 2, p. 548.—This title, which gives proceedings by the owners of low lands to have them drained through the lands of other persons, is superseded by a new statute—Laws of 1869, ch. 888.

Vol. 2, p. 667, sec. 7.—The definition of arson in the fourth degree here given is amended by ch. 873 of the laws of 1869, so as to include the setting fire to buildings in the process of erection and to lumber piled or yarded for sale.

The laws of 1869 will compose two large volumes, and are expected to appear in September or October.

AUSTIN ABBOTT.

The Baldwin Will Case.

LAW OFFICES HENRY A. ROOT,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not approve of trying any case in the public prints, but when a lawyer's professional honor and private character are so grossly attacked as mine have been by the reply prepared by counsel for the petitioner to set aside the will of the late John H. Baldwin, it is but due to a reputation hitherto unsullied to enter at least a protest which shall allay the current of suspicion which that reply is intended to create. The case will be tried next month, and then I shall court and demand a scrutiny into the whole transaction. I have only to say that I acted under the advice of Hon. William Fullerton and of Messrs. Morrison, Lauterbach and Spingarn, who approved of and advised every step in the settlement, and each said to me when the matter had closed that we had done the best thing. As for the charge of collusion and forgery, they will be shown to be utterly false, and the petitioner a month hence would as soon aver them against her present counsel as she now does against me.

HENRY A. ROOT.

We advised and counseled Mr. Root in all the proceedings had by him in relation to the settlement of the claims of the petitioner against the estate of the late John H. Baldwin, and know that his course was strictly honorable and professional.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
AUG. 18, 1869. Counselors at Law.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 18, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$30,000	U.S.5-20 C.'64.c	120⅛	100	Pacific Mail..s30	85
85,000	U.S.5-20 C.'65..n	119⅝	300	do	85⅛
10,000	U.S.5-20C.'67	119⅞	100	Wilkesba.C. Co.	65
100,000	do.....b30	119⅝	20	Del. & Hud. Can.	127
35,000	do.....s3	119⅝	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	19¾
500	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112¾	60	do	20
35,000	Tenn.St. 6s, n.	51⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	209⅜
10,000	do	51⅜	100	do	209⅛
10,000	do	51⅞	100	Harlem R.	162
127,000	do	52	500	Reading	96⅛
2,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	55	600	do	96⅛
15,000	N. C. St.6s,new	50	1100	L.Shore & M.S.	106⅛
25,000	do..spec.tax	55½	300	do	106⅛
30,000	do	55½	50	do	107
10,000	do.....b30	55½	10	do	107
10,000	do	55¾	1200	Chi. & N. W.	88¼
25,000	do	56	100	do	88
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	91½	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅛
1,000	do	92	100	do	98
2,000	Missouri 6s	86⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	116
19,000	do...bet. call	87	100	do	115⅞
3,000	La. 6s	72	50	do.....b60	117
1,000	Cal. 7s	126	100	do	115⅞
1,000	do...bet.call	127	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	81⅜
5,000	N.Y.St. B.L.B	109¾	100	do.....b60	82⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M	82½	100	Tol., W. & W.	77⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M	90	100	do	77⅛
4,000	B., N.Y.&E.1st	90	100	do	78
1,000	M. C. 8s, n. bds	130	200	do	78⅛
4,000	A. & T. H. 2 P.	81¾	200	do	78⅛
4,000	T. & W. C.C.B.	82½	100	do	78⅛
4,000	T.&W.Equip.B.	78¾	800	do	78⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	95	300	do	78⅛
			700	do	78
2,000	Mich. C. 8s..old	125	200	P. Ft. W. & Chi.	151⅛
2,000	Long Dock I.B.	91	50	do	152
14	Fourth Nat. Bk.	105	300	Chic. & Alton	157
20	Bank of Republic	121	100	Chi., B. & Q.R.	195
10	Amer. Ex. Bank.	115	200	Del., L. & W. R.	111⅛
25	Tenth Nat. Bk.	107	100	N. J. Central..s60	108
100	Dub. & S. C.	111	100	Morris & Es. R.	88
5	N.Y.& N.H. R.R.	145	100	do	87⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	122	$5,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'64.	121⅛
1,500	do	121⅞	22,000	U.S. 6s Cur.	108⅛
5,000	do	122⅛	10,000	do	108⅛
50,000	do	122	10,000	do	108⅛
127,000	U.S.5-20 C.'62	123	30,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67	119⅞
10,500	U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.	119⅞	10,000	do.....s3	119⅞
44,000	do	120	50,000	do.....b3	120⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	119⅞	255,000	do	120⅛
50,000	do	120	1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110
50,000	do	120⅛	10,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 C.	112⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N.C. State 6s	57	100	Lake S. & M. S.	106
10,000	Mo. State 6s	86⅛	18	do	106⅛
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	96	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	87⅛
			300	do	88
5,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	84	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96⅞
			200	do	97
25	Bank of Republic	121	30	Dub. & S. C.	111
5	BankState of N.Y	110	200	Chi. & R. I.	115⅛
100	West. U. T....b.c.	38⅛	100	Mil.& St. P. R.	81⅛
100	do	38⅛	100	T., W. & W.	78⅛
25	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	38	100	Mil.& St.P.Pf.b.c.	89⅛
200	Reading R.	96	100	Chic. & Alt.	157⅛
200	do.....b3	96⅛	100	do...bet. call	158
400	do.....s30	96	100	C. C. & I. Cen. R.	34
100	Mich. Cen.	131	100	N. J. Cen....b.c.	108
60	Chic., B. & Q.	194⅛	100	do.....s60	108⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$25,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	51⅛	300	Reading.....b3	96⅛
300	Cumberland.....b3	33⅛	100	Lake S. & M.So.	106⅛
100	Mariposa	7⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.....b3	32
100	Canton Co.	55⅛	100	do	32
100	Adams Express.	58⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	87⅛
100	Quicksilver	15	100	do	87⅛
100	Hudson R.	184⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The singular fact was announced at the Treasury Office at noon to-day that only $1,136,200 of United States 5-20s were offered to the Sinking Fund on any terms, being $863,800 less than the amount of two millions advertised for this day's purchase. The Assistant Treasurer accepted all that were offered, (except $10,000 out of form,) and has been compelled to advertise that he will receive offers to supply the remainder of the two millions at noon to-morrow, (Thursday,) when he will also open bids to take from the Treasury $1,000,000 Gold Coin. Meanwhile the market for the Public Funds has suddenly advanced 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the discovery that the public are indisposed to sell to the Sinking Fund or to the great dealers in Wall-street at the recent decline in prices. And while the Sinking Fund has been singularly fortunate in securing from some of the Street Brokers who felt bearish in the Public Funds, or who had secured a few cheap parcels yesterday and the day before, $1,136,200 at low figures, the probability is that for the $3,863,800 yet to be purchased in August the prices will be advanced to nearly the highest prices yet paid for this object—although in the meantime the extreme decline of 3¼@4 ₱ cent. has occurred in the Open market.

The lesson to be drawn and hereafter improved upon, from the unexpected result to-day, is that the great body of the holders of United States 5-20s throughout the country are reluctant to surrender their Bonds even to the Government itself for the Sinking Fund, except at figures *steadily and closely approaching their par value in Gold*, and that whenever any party in Wall-street undertakes to bear them by way of compensating losses by the decline in Gold, or for any other cause or on any other calculation, they must inevitably fail in drawing Bonds from the public at large. The following are the offers made to and accepted by the Sinking Fund to-day:

ACCEPTED OFFERS TO SELL U. S. 5-20S.

Humbert Brothers	$330,000	at 118.56@119.20
Humbert Brothers	25,000	at 118.30@118.52
E. Brandon & Co.	50,000	at 119
E. Sweet & Co.	78,500	at 117.95@118.86
Cone & Stanton	20,000	at 118.50@118.55
Frank & Gans	114,900	at 118.24@118.50
W. H. Ballantyne	50,000	at 119
White, Morris & Co.	60,000	at 118.65@118.70
Trevor & Colgate	25,000	at 118.60
Reid, Leo & Co.	172,800	at 118.40@118.87
Heiser's Sons	100,000	at 118.11@118.30
Frank Brothers	100,000	at 118.31@118.69
Total	$1,136,200	

The price of Gold continues to fluctuate around 133 ₱ cent. The highest sales to-day were at 133⅝ and the lowest (in the morning) at 132⅞ ₱ cent. The Customs demand to-day amounted to $598,000, and the transfers to the Treasury Office here for Gold, to be delivered on telegraphic orders by the Office at San Francisco, amount to nearly a million of dollars. As far as we are advised, Mr. Treasurer SPINNER, at Washington, has promptly accommodated all applicants for these transfers, allowing ¾ of one ₱ cent. exchange, or about one-half the cost of transportation which he would have to incur by ordering the Gold to New-York at the risk of the Government. The immediate effect of the Customs and California demands is to steady the price of Gold in the Gold Room.

The supply and rates of Money to the Brokers, on call loan, continue fairly easy, though lenders continue indisposed to enter upon time engagements, as the prevailing belief is that the employment of Currency through the Fall months will be active and upon a lighter reserve in New-York at the beginning of the season.

The Foreign Exchanges are again quoted dull, and ⅛ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday on actual sales; London 60 days, 109⅛@109¼; short sight, 109⅞@110 ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the recovery in the Public Funds is equal to 1 ₱ cent. all round. The Southern State Bonds are generally dull, without much variation from yesterday. The New-York and Western Railways present no marked variation from yesterday, and the speculation, as the rule of the day, may be called very dull. There was some stir in Toledo and Wabash on undefined rumors of an arrangement with the Consolidated Lake Shore Company for a lease of the Road. So far as these rumors are mixed up with the "Erie ring" and its manipulations, the public is likely to be incredulous—at least for the present.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds and Gold were stronger that at 3 o'clock:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	122½	123⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	119½	120⅝
American Gold Coin	133⅝	133⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	51	51⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55
Missouri Bonds	86½	86½
North Carolina Bonds, new	50	50
New-York Central	209⅝	209⅝
Reading Railway	96½	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	116	115⅜
Northwest Common	88⅜	88½
Northwest Preferred	98	97
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105¼	105¼
Pacific Mail Company	84⅜	85⅝
St. Paul Preferred	89½	89⅛
St. Paul Common	82	81⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32
Hudson River	185¼	185
Harlem	162	162
Lake Shore	106⅝	105⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	122⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	123	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	121	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	123	10-40 registered	110
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	122	6s, currency	108

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bonds, 1870.	99	Louisiana 6s	72
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	99	Louisiana 6s,levee bds	64⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	99	Louisiana 8s,levee bds	84⅛
Illinois War Loan	99	California 7s	126
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	98⅛	Connecticut 6s	99
Mich. 7 ₱ c. W. L.	97	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61⅛	Alabama 5s	64
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	51⅛	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	109
Virginia 6s, ex coup	55	N. Y. 7s, Canal l'n, '70	100⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds	55	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	91⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102
North Carolina 6s	56⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	50	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102
South Car. 6s, n. bds	64⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102
Missouri 6s	86⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	90		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	127	Market	122
Mechanics'	140	Nassau	106
America	143	Shoe and Leather	141
City	200	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	109	Continental	101
National	116	Importers' & Trad'rs'	128⅛
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Park	160
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	111⅛
Commerce	125	Fourth National	105
Ocean	100	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	115	Tenth National	107
B'k of the Republic	120⅛	Oriental	150
Hanover	108	Gold Exchange	138
Irving	110	Bankers' & Brokers'	108
Metropolitan	137		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Gt. West., 2d M., '93.	80
Erie 7s, 2d M.,Ind.,'79	95	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	97
Erie 7s,3d M.,Ind.,'83	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s,4thM.,Ind., 80	82	Chi. & R. I., 1st M.	100
Erie 7s,5th M.,Id., '88	77	Chi., R. I. & P.	94⅛
Buff.N.Y.&E.,1st '77	89	Morris & Essex, 1st.	99
H.R.7s, 1st M. '69-'70	99	Morris & Essex, 2d.	92
H.R.7s,2d M.,S.F. '85	102⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Mich.C.8 ₱ ct., '69-'72	120	N. J. Cen., 1st M.	99
M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ ct	97	N. J. Cen., 2d M.	100
Pac.R. 7s, guar. by M.	90	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C., 1st	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '70	120	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	83
Alt. & T. H., 1st M.	90	Clev. & Pitts., 2d	96
Alt. & T. H., 2d, prf.	81⅛	Clev. & Pitts., 4th	73⅛
Alt. & T. H., 2d, In.	76	Chic. & Alton, 1st	99⅛
Chic. & N. W., In. B.	90	Ohio & Miss., 1st	92
Chic. & N. W., 1st M	90	Peninsula R. R. Bds	93
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	96⅛	Mil. & St. P.,1st M.8s	101
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108	Mil. & St. P.,1st,7 3-10	90
Del., L. & W., 1st M.	98	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st	91
Del., L. & W., 2d M.	98⅛	M.&St.P.I.&M.D.	86⅛
Tol. & Wab., 1st, Ex.	95	Chic. & Mil., 1st M.	87
Tol. & Wab., 2d M.	83⅛	Col., Chic. & I., 1st	83⅛
Tol. & Wab., Eq. B.	78⅛	N. Y. & N. Hav. 6s.	98⅛
Tol.W.&W.C.C.S.F.	82	Tol. Peo. & W., W.D.	79

UNITED STATES TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18.

General balance yesterday	$92,111,545
Gold receipts	1,642,280
Gold payments	151,912
Gold balance	83,023,345
Currency receipts	398,378
Currency payments	639,551
Currency balance	11,197,908
General balance	95,550,243
Customs—included in gold receipts	598,000

The holders of all United States Stocks registered at New-York, and the Interest on which fell due in July, and not yet called for, are reminded that the books of registration will be returned to the Department at Washington on the 30th September, after which date the arrearages of Interest will have to be drawn at the United States Treasury at the seat of Government.

The holders of United States 10-40 Coupons due September can now present their schedules at the Treasury Office in this City, in sums not less than twenty Coupons, for examination, and the Gold Checks thereon will be ready for delivery by the 31st August inst.

Our private bankers are now entertaining several distinguished English visitors to the United States. Lord WATERPARK and Lord BERKELEY PAGET are the guests of Mr. L. P. MORTON, at Newport. Mr. STEWART HODGSON, a member of the house of Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co., arrived yesterday in the *Scotia*, and is the guest of young Mr. SHERMAN, at the country seat of Mr. WM. B. DUNCAN, (now abroad,) on Staten Island. It is intimated that Mr. E. D. MORGAN is to receive a more distinguished American guest at his Newport residence on Monday or Tuesday next; perhaps the President of the United States.

NORTHWEST COMPANY—ANNUAL REPORT.

Traffic in gross:		
From freight		$9,291,478
Passengers, mail, &c.		4,649,865
Total year ending May 31		$13,941,343
At an expense of 53.85 per cent.		7,507,540
Net earnings		$6,433,803
Taxes	$416,979	
Interest	1,258,277	
Iowa leases	1,135,634	
Sinking fund, &c.	56,843	—2,867,733
Net on $31,249,258 capital		$3,566,070

The result of the economy of operations will more fully appear by a comparison of the gross and net earnings for the last two years:

	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.
For the year ending May 31, 1868	$12,614,846	$2,362,362
For the year ending May 31, 1869	13,941,343	3,566,070
Amount of increase	$1,326,497	$1,203,708
Percentage of increase	10.52 ₱ ct.	50.90 ₱ ct.
Capital stock		$31,249,258
Funded debt		17,290,400
Together		$48,739,658

Road and equipment, $46,753,801—exclusive of Iowa leased lines, upon which 47¼ ₱ cent. of gross earnings is paid.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 4th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,408,707	Increase	£18,516
Public Deposits	3,740,865	Decrease	530,196
Other Deposits	18,103,655	Decrease	1,505,075
Gov't Securities	14,800,856	Decrease	521,968
Other Securities	14,294,659	Decrease	900,909
Notes Unemployed	10,266,460	Decrease	472,360

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,271,705, being an increase of £724,330; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,507,047, showing an increase of £185,854, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present condition of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£20,507,047	£21,371,989
Reserve	11,235,342	11,408,609
Notes in circulation	24,271,705	24,963,380
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent.
Consols	92⅝	94⅛
French Rentes	72f. 70c.	70f. 27c.

Of the Lumber trade of Albany, the *Argus* says:

"The trade has been active through the week. Shipments have been large, and a much better feeling in the market. Buyers are beginning to lay in their Winter stock. Hemlock has advanced 1c. on boards, and other kinds in proportion. The stock of Hemlock is very light. Pine is more firm at quotations.

We notice a better trade at Chicago and prices have advanced $1.

The receipts at Chicago for the week ending Aug. 14 were 30,367,000 feet, against 36,010,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 15,987,000 feet, against 16,333,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 545,671,000 feet, against 576,569,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 371,464,000 feet, against 314,551,000 feet in 1868.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Aug. 16, 1869 and 1868:

	1869. Feet.	1868. Feet.
Buffalo	8,677,900	5,377,600
Oswego	11,585,100	8,566,000
Total	20,263,000	13,943,600

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the second week of August were:

	Bds. & Sc'tl'g,ft.	Sh'gles, M.	Timber,c.ft.	Staves,lbs.
1869	19,000,556	479	......	340,000
1868	18,332,100	1,744	9,391	1,274,300

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 14,954,125 feet were by the Erie, and 4,046,431 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 15, were:

	Bds. & Sc'tl'g,ft.	Sh'gles, M.	Timber,c.ft.	Staves,lbs.
1869	206,425,656	26,726	10,000	4,835,300
1868	236,307,300	26,763	60,486	18,615,300

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet Boards and Scantling detained on the canal during the Winter of 1867-68.

We quote Freights unchanged, with more doing. Vessels in fair supply."

The Toronto *Leader*, of Aug. 17, in publishing the report on the condition of the Royal Canadian Bank, made by Mr. YARKER, remarks:

"The Directors admitted a loss of $300,000 in all since the bank commenced business. Mr. YARKER adds to this amount some $148,000 more. He admits that there are contra amounts to be set off against this, but unwilling to say aught which might not hereafter be realized, he prefers to write off the entire sum. The result is that, according to his estimate, the bank is left with a capital of over $900,000, equal to 79 cents in the dollar of the paid-up capital of the bank, or more than the whole paid-up capital of the Bank of Toronto, which has a standing second to none in Ontario, but rather the opposite. We dare say the Cashier would be unwilling to admit that the capital has been impaired to even this extent; but, even if Mr. YARKER's estimate be admitted, the bank, with $600,000 of cash in hand, is in a good position to resume business at once.

And, we believe this is the intention of the President and Directors. Satisfied that they are in a position to recommence operations they purpose doing so at an early date—probably within the next ten days. We have no doubt that the public will view this announcement with a good deal of satisfaction and pleasure, and that they will extend to the new President, his board of direction and the Cashier, such a measure of honest support as will make the bank a great success. It has within it all the elements for such a future.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix*, of Aug. 15, says:

"The State Treasurer states that the interest on the public debt is nearly all paid, and that the receipts at the treasury are largely in excess of the payments. The interest now unpaid cannot, we are informed, be called for until the principle and interest unpaid previous to July 1, 1867, is funded under the act of 1866. When the provisions of that act are complied with, holders may present their claims, which will be promptly paid. Some $500,000 of State stock have been converted in bonds under the act to provide for the conversion of State securities."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* telegraphs the following relative to the sources of the public revenues and the amounts collected, during the past fiscal year:

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, amounted, in round numbers, to $158,000,000, derived as follows, in part estimated:

From spirits		$44,800,000
Tobacco		23,300,000
Fermented liquors		6,600,000
Gas		2,100,000
Gross receipts		6,200,000
Sales		8,200,000
Income, individuals	$24,500,000	
Other sources	9,100,000—	$33,600,000
Bankers and borkers		3,200,000
Stamps		15,500,000
Salaries		500,000
Legacies and successions		2,300,000
Special taxes, not included under the heads of spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, &c.		8,900,000
Penalties		1,200,000
Sources not above enumerated		2,140,000
Total		$158,000,000

The Susquehanna Railroad War—Letter from President Ramsey.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day is a communication from Binghamton, in relation to the origin of the present difficulties. Although incorrect in almost every particular, I desire the privilege of correcting only some of the more important misstatements.

1. It is not true that the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, or any other coal company, have in any way been the cause of this raid upon the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The coal companies have been and are now satisfied to have the Albany and Susquehanna Road independent, extending equal facilities and rates of transportation to all, which has been and is now the policy of the present management, the rates being as low as the Erie, and, it is believed, as favorable as any road in the country for carrying coal. The charges of collusion and combination between the present management of the Road and the coal companies, are without the shadow of foundation. The half million of bonds sold the Delaware and Hudson Company were taken and paid for in cash more than two years ago.

2. There has been no attempt on my part, or Mr. PHELPS', the Secretary and Treasurer, to prevent the transfer of stock, nor is there any truth in the statement that I issued 3,000 shares of new stock with reference to the coming election.

The issue of stock, and which has been the pretext for this raid, was in pursuance of a contract made more than a year ago, and with the unanimous approval of the Board of Directors, as follows: There had been about six thousand shares of stock subscribed, upon which one or more installments of ten per cent. paid, and subsequently forfeited for non-payment of the balance. It was suggested that other stock might be issued in its place, and a portion used in the negotiation of the second bonds of the Company, and with what had been received and would be in the sale, would make it nearly or quite full paid stock. Accordingly the first issue of this stock was made to AZRO CHASE (one of the parties now acting with FISK & Co.) who took $50,000 of the second bonds of the Company, with an option to take $30,000 stock at 20, that being the then market price for full paid stock. The stock was taken by CHASE and paid for at that price. After this and in the Spring of 1868, the Company having failed to obtain an appropriation from the Legislature, relied upon to complete the road, an effort was made to negotiate or obtain a loan upon the second bonds of the Company to obtain money for that purpose. Negotiations were opened with New-York parties, where I found it was known that the Company had the right to issue stock in place of the forfeited stock aforesaid, and had done so to CHASE. A proposition was finally made by DAVID GROESBECK and others to loan the Company for eighteen months, 70 per cent. or $560,000, on $800,000 of the second bonds of the Company, with the privilege or option of taking 30 per cent. or 2,400 shares of said stock at 25 (being only one-half the amount in proportion to what CHASE had, and at 5 cents more in price,) and in case the stock was taken at that, the parties were to take the bonds at 80, within one year, if not, the Company were to have six months further time to pay the loan and to sell or hypothecate the bonds and stock for that purpose. The parties gave the Company ten days' time to accept the proposition or obtain better terms if they could from other parties.

A meeting of the directors were called and the proposition was submitted to a full Board, including HERRICK, LEONARD, NORTH, CHASE and WILBUR, now acting with the Fisk party. After deliberation and in consideration of the great advantage it would be to the Company to obtain the money to complete the road at an early day, and of having the bondholders interested as stockholders, SAMUEL NORTH offered a resolution accepting the proposition, which was adopted unanimously, HERRICK and the others named, voting for it. NORTH and two others were appointed at the same meeting a Committee to go to New-York to ascertain whether any better terms could be obtained—upon their return they reported they were unable to; whereupon contracts were entered into with the parties by me in pursuance of the resolution of the Board, the money obtained the road completed and put in successful operation. The parties subsequently elected to take the bonds and the stock at price agreed upon and have fully paid for the same.

It is this stock which I am charged with having fraudulently issued, without authority, which has been the pretext for this unprecedented proceeding, and upon which I have been enjoined from acting as President or Director of the Company. The order enjoining me was issued without notice or an opportunity of being heard in the matter, as well as the order appointing FISK and COURTER as receivers, backed with a writ of assistance requiring the Sheriffs of the several counties (only served upon one) to put the Fisk party, by force, in possession of the road, without any color of right, and before an election for directors had been held, and also in express violation of Judge PECKHAM's order staying proceedings in the matter until an opportunity could be given for a hearing.

3. As to the ultimate result of the contest I have only to say, if the Fisk party have a majority of the stock they will obtain the possession and control of the road, without any resort on the part of my friends to mob-law or violence to prevent it. As the matter now stands my friends have the control of a clear majority of the stock, and, unless deprived of the right to vote at the election, by *ex parte* orders and unlawful proceedings, will retain the possession of the road.

This high-handed proceeding on the part of FISK & Co. comes home to every property-holder in the State. If the property of a company or an individual can be taken under such a pretext, without an opportunity of being heard in defence of it; if the once sacred forms of law can be thus prostituted, where and how is the citizen to have his property protected?

J. H. RAMSEY.

COMMENTS BY THE REPORTER OF THE TIMES.

The statement made by me that the coal companies were in fact the remote cause of the late "raid" on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was based on information deemed by me reliable. The fact that the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company have been for some time engaged in a fierce struggle for the Western trade cannot be denied, and my letter showed clearly the result of this struggle on the railroads radiating from the coal region; the fact that the Lackawanna Company had commenced sending their coal over the Susquehanna Railroad, being a decided shot at the trade of the Hudson Company. I made no charge of collusion between the Ramsey management and the coal companies. I merely drew the inference that these companies were striving for the control of that road for their own purposes. I showed conclusively that such was the belief among those who resided in the Susquehanna region, and the statement made that the Ramsey interest in the road was inimical to the proposed completion of two new roads from Carbondale to Harpersville, was based upon information received from leading citizens of Harpersville, the idea being confirmed in his mind by similar assertions made by Binghamton people. The mention of the half million loan made to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by the Hudson Coal and Canal Company was simply made to show the date on which the Hudson Coal Company endeavored to use the road for its own purposes. I made no statement, even by inference, that the half million had not been paid, simply saying that it was secured by mortgage. The question of payment having nothing at all to do with the matter, it was far from my intention to mislead the public, or to lead it to suppose that the Susquehanna Railroad was in any way to blame for the intrigues of the coal companies, though of the fact that they did so conspire to get hold of the road there appears to be no reasonable doubt. Indeed, the history of the struggle between these two great coal companies, as I have related it, is a notorious fact.

As regards the statement relative to the alleged overissue of stock on the part of Mr. RAMSEY and his adherents, it was merely a repetition of the charge as formally made by the Fisk party in their legal proceedings, and the statement was repeatedly made to me during my ride over the mountains, as a received and well-established fact. At any rate my letter has had one good effect, to wit: a formal and interesting explanation of that proceeding. Hitherto we have had only one side of the story, and it was necessary that the Ramsey men should have their say, in order that the situation might be properly understood. Very little was said by me relative to the alleged overissue of stock, and then only as an allegation on the part of those in the Fisk interest of the quarrel. I was necessarily compelled to take the multitude of facts coming into my hands, and reconcile one with another as well as I could.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.
The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.
Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	19	Leather, sides	16,539
Beeswax, pkgs.	5	Resin, bbls.	1,300
Cotton, bales	67	Spirits Turp., bbls.	163
Copper, bbls.	42	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	3,633
Copper, cakes	412	Naphtha, bbls.	718
Eggs, bbls.	678	Cut Meats, pkgs.	30
Flour, bbls.	22,579	Lard, pkgs.	364
Cornmeal, bbls.	661	Lard, kegs	100
Cornmeal, bags	133	Butter, pkgs.	1,376
Wheat, bushels	103,246	Cheese, boxes	10,840
Corn, bushels	61,400	Rice, pkgs.	30
Oats, bushels	69,757	Starch, boxes	1,068
Beans, bush.	12	Tobacco, hhds.	315
Grass-seed, bushels	44	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,124
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	64	Wool, bales	459
Hemp, bales	4	Whisky, bbls.	871
Hops, bales	284		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Templar*, for Tarragona—36,000 extra heavy Pipe Staves, 6,600 extra long Hogshead Staves, 23,400 heavy Hogshead Staves, 20,700 Cull Pipe, 10,500 heavy Barrel Staves.

By the ship *Southern Chief*, for Genoa—1,208 hhds. Tobacco, 50 tons Logwood.

By the brig *James Hull*, for Queenstown—8,854 bushels Wheat.

By the steamship *Java*, for Liverpool—18,646 bushels Wheat, 700 tcs. Lard, 2,845 boxes Cheese, 321 pkgs. Tobacco, 127 boxes Bacon, 1 bale Cotton.

By the bark *Johannes*, for Bordeaux—888 hhds. Tobacco, 10,000 gross Staves, 5 cases Samples.

By the bark *Columbus*, for Hamburg—3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in request and steady at $7 37@$7 62 ₱ 105 lbs. Pearls have been neglected and nominal; stock, 531 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been a moderate call for Santos, of which 3,004 bags, by the *James Hull*, were sold on private terms. Otherwise the market has been inactive, yet prices have been quoted firm. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16⅛c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¾c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22¼c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more firmly held on a very scant supply, and has been in fair request at the improved figures. Spinners have been free purchasers for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,728 bales, (of which 747 bales were placed last evening,) including 2,206 bales to spinners, 292 bales to shippers, and 230 bales to speculators. Of the sales 81 bales were to arrive. Sales were also reported of 50 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for October delivery, on private terms. 400 bales do., December delivery, part at 27¼c.; 400 bales do., January delivery, part at 27⅛c.; 100 bales do., December delivery, free on board at New Orleans, at 27¾c.; 200 bales do., January delivery, free on board at Savannah, at 27c., and 150 bales Low Middling, October and November delivery at Baltimore, on private terms. The first bale of new Cotton from Alabama was received here to-day, and was sold at auction, by Messrs. J. H. DRAPER & Co., to Mr. JAMES F. WENMAN, at 48½c. ₱ lb. The Cotton classes Strict Middling, was grown on the plantation of CHAPMAN & RIVES, Montgomery County, and shipped by Mr. ALBERT STRASBURGER, of Montgomery, to Messrs. LEHMAN BROS., of this City. The first bale of Georgia Cotton, received by Messrs. E. V. SCOTT & Co. was also sold by Messrs. DRAPER & Co. to-day, at 36c. ₱ lb., to Messrs. TAAFE & DISNEY.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	29	29¼	29⅛	29¼
Good Ordinary	31	31¼	31⅛	31⅛
Low Middling	33	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
Middling	34	34¼	34⅛	34⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,260
Receipts last week	1,816
Receipts preceding week	2,362
Receipts since Jan. 1	352,719
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	676,958
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	1
Exports since Jan. 1	179,092
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	362,835
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	15,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,435,000
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	25,500
Estimated stock same time last year	55,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, and quoted off 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 90@$7 25; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$7 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 50
Extra State	6 90@ 7 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 60@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 70@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 85@11 75

Southern Flour has been in very moderate demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls. at $6 65@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$12 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy at $6 85@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 200 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in slack demand at $4 35@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Cornmeal rules dull at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 145 bbls. The receipts have been more liberal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite moderately sought after at a further decided reduction in prices. The export inquiry has been checked in part by the scarcity of freight room, the firmness in freight and the depression in gold and exchange. Millers have been buying sparingly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 98,500 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western at $1 75@$1 80; Red and Amber do. at $1 63@$1 70; No. 1 Spring, small lots, at $1 66½@$1 70, closing with $1 70 bid for full loads of prime Milwaukee; No. 2 Spring at $1 48½@$1 60 for unsound to good straight lots; White State, old and new crop, at $1 70@$1 85; Amber State at $1 70; White Southern at $1 75@$1 80; Red and Amber do. at $1 63@$1 75, the latter rate for choice Kentucky, new crop, ₱ bushel. The market closes rather steadier for parcels suitable for shipment, which were less freely offered late in the day. Corn has been further advanced in price, by a good home trade inquiry, on a scant offering, particularly of sound lots. It closed firmly and buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,500 bushels at 96½c.@$1 17 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 18@$1 22 for poor to very choice Mixed Western; $1 21@$1 22 for White; $1 23@$1 24 for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been slow of sale at easier and irregular prices, ranging from $1 25@$1 27 for Western, and $1 28@$1 31 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 3,100 bushels, in small lots. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been more abundant and pressed for sale, leading to a further material decline in prices, closing quite heavily. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels at 64c.@71c. for large and small lots of Old Western, closing at about 64c.@65c. for round lots, and 60c.@68c. for new crop Southern Jersey and Western ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence were 18,646 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 8,854 bushels Wheat for Cork. The Albany *Argus* says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday, covered 11 loads of Wheat, 18 of Lumber, 1 of Staves, 5 of Coal, 4 of Corn, 3 of Salt, 1 of Shooks.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 17:

Staves—M. H. Webber, Buffalo.

Wheat—Mary E. Hern, Buffalo; Sidney J. Hill, Buffalo; Commonwealth, Buffalo; J. N. Westfall, Buffalo; Wm. M. Shirts, Buffalo; James M. Dygert, Buffalo; J. M. Monroe, Buffalo; Vibbard, Buffalo; Francis Skiddy, Buffalo; F. W. Green, Buffalo; S. F. Phelps, Buffalo.

Lumber—J. S. Howe, Buffalo; E. M. Phillips, Boonville; Chas. M. Sykes, Boonville; Urbana, Oswego; Addison, Utica; A. McCormick, Buffalo; B. Fanning, Buffalo; S. R. Frank, Oswego; J. Pratt, Utica; D. T. Martin, Oswego; Anna Van Santford, Oswego; Dick Quigg, Oswego; Frank Carter, Rome; Florence, Buffalo; W. F. Deans, Buffalo; Aunt Cally, Buffalo; Frank, Lyons Falls.

Coal—Orin D. Collins, Geneva; Jillian, Geneva; S. T. Hoyt, Watkins; Chas. Harring, Watkins; Jno. A. Horn, Geneva.

Corn—Chas. E. Hupton, Buffalo; Harry Borday, Buffalo; B. F. Wade, Buffalo; Geo. Davidson, Buffalo; T. C. Reed, Buffalo.

Salt—J. J. Munger, Syracuse; J. B. Wygant, Salina; Jno. H. Dygert, Salina.

Shooks—Star of the Union, Buffalo."

GUNNY CLOTH—Further sales have been reported of 80 bales here at 23½c., and 200 bales at Boston at 23c. ₱ yard; market firm.

HAY—A moderate call has been noted for New Bale Hay, for local use, at from 50c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs. Old has been inactive at 60c. for shipping and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair supply and moderate request at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 71,284 Hides, and 376 bales of Hides; sales, 71,250 Hides and 35 bales of Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 10,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, selected; 6,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 21@22 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, as they run; 5,600 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21¼@21½ lbs., 21½c.@21¼c., gold, selected; 1,100 Dry Entre Rios, 20½ lbs., 21¾c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Cordova, 22 lbs., 19c., as they run; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, 10@12 lbs., 23c.@13½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 20½@24 lbs., 21c., gold, selected; 10,500 Dry Rio Grande, (part to arrive,) 20½ lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry California, 22½ lbs., private terms; 1,600 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Bogota, &c., 20@24 lbs., private terms; 5,000 Dry Central American, (part to arrive,) 18@21 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Port-au-Platt, 16@17 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., 23c., currency, as they run; 3,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 5,060 Dry Texas, 21@25 lbs., 21¼c.@21¾c., currency, as they run; 700 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., private terms; 4,900 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, (part to arrive,) 49 lbs., 11½c., gold, selected; 650 Wet Salted Mexican, 35 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Wet Salted Texas, 60@80 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Texas Kips, 21 lbs., 15½c., currency, as they run; 2,500 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c., currency, selected; 35 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms. The stock on hand is 203,900 Hides and 730 bales, (same time last year 182,000 Hides and 145 bales,) as follows: 93,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 36,000 Montevideo, 10,800 Dry Orinoco, 17,000 Dry Rio Grande, 4,500 Dry California, 1,200 Dry Central American, 3,700 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,800 Dry Bahia, 700 Dry Havana, 9,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 2,000 Dry and Salted Parnahias, 2,300 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 7,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 11,500 Wet Salted Buenos and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 2,000 Wet Salted California, 700 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been quiet since our last, including American at 7c.@11c. for New, and 2c.@23c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@11c.; Eastern, 6c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@9c.; Michigan, 6c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 284 bales; export clearances none.

LEATHER—Sole has been very quiet at unchanged prices. The receipts to-day were 16,539 Sides.

MOLASSES—No business of moment has been transacted to-day; prices remain as last noticed. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon. By auction, 55 hhds. Demarara were sold at 45c.@49½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been rather more inquiry for Spirits Turpentine at about previous prices, with receipts reported of 163 bbls. and sales of 245 bbls. at 42½c.@43½c., the latter rate for New-York bbls., ₱ gallon. Crude Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 140 bbls. at $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the first transaction reported for some time past. Tar has been lightly dealt in on the basis of $2 60@$2 62½ for Washington, and $3 25 for Wilmington ₱ bbl. Southern Pitch has been taken in lots at $2 60, and City at $2 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Resin has been in light request on the basis of $2 30@$2 35 for Strained to Good Strained, and $2 45@$2 90 for Low to Choice No. 2 ₱ 280 lbs. Sales were reported of 650 bbls. Strained at $2 30; and 500 bbls. Low No. 2 at $2 45 ₱ 280 lbs. There were 1,300 bbls. Resin received, and none exported. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c., chiefly at 42½c.@43c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 30@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 30; Pitch at $2 35@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been slack in demand, since our last, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 43@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been less activity in the general market, since our last, without any further remarkable changes in values. For Crude, in bulk, the inquiry was fair, and some considerable negotiations were under way, on the basis of 17⅛c. ₱ gallon. For barreled Crude there were bids of 23c., but holders were claiming a fraction more ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 550 bbls. were received. There were no export clearances. Refined Oil has been moderately sought after on the basis of 32c. for Standard White here, as the rule; although some bids of 32⅛c. were spoken of, but the principal holders were more confident in their views, and were not disposed to offer their stocks at the more current buying quotation. Sales were reported here of equal to 1,500 bbls. Standard White, in bulk, deliverable within the first three weeks of September, at 27c.; 3,000 bbls. Standard White, August, various deliveries within the month, at 32c.@32½c., chiefly at 32c.; 1,000 bbls. do., deliverable last half of August and first half of September, on private terms, per gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, last half of August delivery at 32c.; 4,000 bbls. do., September to December delivery, at 33¾c.; and 1,500 do., October to December delivery, at 32¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 3,633 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,600 bbls.; at Pittsburg, 1,680 bbls. The export clearances hence were 3,700 bbls. by the bark *Columbus* for Hamburg. The shipments from Pittsburg were 2,228 bbls. Standard White, in cases, continues inactive at from 37½c.@38¼c., and Prime White at 38¼c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., rules dull at 10¼c. ₱ gallon: in cases it has been quoted at 16¼c.@17c. ₱ gallon. The receipts were 718 bbls. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 95@$2, and for Refined, $2 20@$2 25 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very sparingly dealt in within our previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 bbls., in lots, at $32@$33 25, closing at about $33 12½ for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for Prime Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats continue in moderate demand at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 125 packages at 14½c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21½c.@22½c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been scarce and wanted at buoyant prices; sales 140 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 17c.@17½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been moderately active, chiefly for forward delivery, about yesterday's closing prices; sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@20¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19c.@19¼c. for City, and 20c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 750 tierces Prime Steam, for August and October delivery, sellers' options, at 20c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet and heavy at from $8 50 to $13 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 150 bbls. Tierce Beef has been dull and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese have been generally quiet at former rates.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	37 @40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	34 @36
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	25 @27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	38 @40
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33 @35
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	21 @24
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb.	16 @18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, Extra, ₱ lb.	15¾ @16
Factories, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Factories, Common, ₱ lb.	10 @12
Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb.	7 @11
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	14 @15½
Farm Dairies, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	13½@13¾

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been quoted a shade cheaper, and sales have been reported of 1,000 bags, at Boston, at $2 09, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand and rather stronger, though not quotably higher, in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,365 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., mainly fair to good refining at from 11½c.@11 11-16c., and 569 boxes Havana at 12¼c.@12¾c.; also, by auction, 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 11½c.@12½c., and 16 boxes Havana at 12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at prices ranging from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—The market has been heavy and drooping to-day. Sales have been reported of 78,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@12¼c.; also 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The demand has been fair, and prices have been quoted up to $1 16½@$1 17½ ₱ gallon. Sales, 300 bbls.; receipts, 871 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active in the line of grain, and provision engagements, but there has been somewhat less firmness in rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Wheat 8d. by sail and 10½d. by steam, ₱ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon and 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, on private terms; and 1,250 tierces Lard, by do., at 35s.@38s. 3d. ₱ ton, and, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at about 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, for the Continent, a Norwegian bark, now at Boston, to load with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl., or, if direct, at 6d. less. For a Baltic port direct, a North German bark (rechartered) with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
CYNTHIA, QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT, &c. Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The troubles of the present Spanish Government are increasing. The Bishop of Jaen denies its jurisdiction, and appeals to the Holy See; and some of the Bishops refuse to warn their clergy against insurrection, as directed by the decree of the Regent. "In consequence of the urgency of affairs," the Cortes has been summoned to meet on the 15th of September.

Yesterday the Harvards made the distance from Putney to Mortlake in 22 minutes and 25 seconds, averaging thirty-seven strokes per minute; and the Oxonians in a few seconds less, averaging thirty-six strokes per minute.

The Turkey and Egypt difficulty seems to be settled, the Viceroy having sent a conciliatory reply to the Sultan's letter.

Rev. Dr. CUMMING wishes to attend the Ecumenical Council to explain the reasons for the separation of Protestants from the Roman Catholic Church, and has asked leave of the Pope.

NAPOLEON'S health is again reported much improved. Yesterday he presided at a council of his Ministers.

In a yacht race across the Channel, from Cherbourg, France, to Portsmouth, England, and back, on Monday and Tuesday, the American yacht *Dauntless* was beaten. The *Guinivere*, of the Royal Victoria Club, was the winner, in 6:45.

The London *Times* of yesterday, in an article on Spain, asserts that it is the belief of many that a continuance of the present Government must lead CARLOS to the throne.

THE WEST INDIES.

Mail advices from Cuba, received by the Cuban representatives in Washington, are to the 9th inst. It is reported that the effect of the Spanish conscription had been the increase of the Cuban forces. The slaves were becoming dissatisfied and insubordinate, and were about ready to join the revolutionary army and fight for their liberty. By the arrival of the steamship *Eagle*, from Havana Aug. 16, we are in receipt of our special correspondence, for the prompt delivery of which, together with late local papers, we are under obligations to the purser of the steamer, WILLIAM D. HEMPSTEAD. Our correspondent sends interesting and important news.

Late news from Hayti is received by the arrival at this port of the steamship *City of Port au Prince* from Port au Prince 7th inst. SALNAVE had taken Jacmel without resistance. He had completely surrounded Aux Cayes, and its surrender was daily expected. The *City of Port au Prince* was driven away from Gonaives by the steamers *Quaker City* and *Florida*, both flying the Haytien rebel flag, and she was not even allowed to stop and take the American Consul on board. The schooner *Mary Jane*, bound from St. Domingo to Boston, was brought to this port in tow, her Captain and two of her crew having died of yellow fever, and the remainder being unable by sickness to help themselves.

GENERAL.

The steamer *Telegraph*, represented to be a pirate committing depredations on American commerce, which the United States steamer *Seminole* was sent to the West Indies to capture, has been taken, and is in the hands of the English authorities at Tortola.

It is stated that the recent naval court-martial at Washington found Surgeon GREEN guilty of the charge of disobedience of orders, and sentenced him to be suspended from duty without pay for two years. The sentence has not been approved by the Department.

Our San Francisco dispatch states that a conspiracy has been discovered among some of the former workmen on the Central Pacific Road to burn all the bridges and stock of fuel on the line east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in one night.

General CANBY has ordered the discharge from custody of Police Captain CALLAHAN, at Richmond, Va., who shot and killed JOSEPH KELLY at a registration office in that city. CALLAHAN had a preliminary examination by a Military Commission, but no trial.

The steamer *San Jacinto*, beached at Body's Island on the 9th inst., was gotten off on Tuesday and taken in tow for Norfolk. She was from New-York bound to Savannah, Ga.

A few large collieries, at Pottsville, Penn., have suspended for a few days in consequence of a lack of orders. There is no strike in that region as yet.

At the session of the Labor Congress in Philadelphia yesterday it was voted not to receive the credentials of SUSAN B. ANTHONY, the New-York delegates threatening to withdraw if they were received. An eloquent address to the Congress from the colored delegates was read and ordered printed. A letter from FRANK BLAIR, Jr., was read, giving his views on the subject of labor. An invitation to the Congress to send delegates to the Swiss International Congress was received from the workingmen of London.

On invitation of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Agricultural Society, the Southern planters at White Sulphur Springs will hold an Agricultural Convention to-morrow.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a great deal of business, but little of which was of public importance. The Sanitary Superintendent reported the names of several parties who are alleged to be selling dangerous illuminating oils in the City, and the Counsel was directed to prosecute speedily. It was resolved to ask all the hospitals in the District to report, monthly, the number of cases of street car accidents, with particulars, that may come under their notice. The Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

One hundred and thirty-five car-loads of peaches—the largest consignment thus far this season—arrived yesterday by a single railroad.

Mr. HENRY A. ROOT, in a letter published in another column, absolutely denies the allegations of Mrs. CECELIA F. BALDWIN, published yesterday in our report of the Baldwin will case; and Messrs. MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN indorse his statement.

Several witnesses were examined for the defence, yesterday, in the case of General EGAN, charged with having committed frauds on the Custom-house while acting as United States Weigher.

CHARLES S. & WASHINGTON ARCHER, large dealers in groceries and liquors, were brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on the charge of having made fraudulent revenue returns. The former subsequently made an affidavit, alleging that MICHAEL J. CONNOLLY, the complainant in the case, and who was formerly engaged as his book-keeper, had entered into a conspiracy with a distiller, named HANLON, for the purpose of obtaining $2,000, from himself and brother, by black-mail.

Judge MCCUNN has not yet delivered a decision on the motion to dissolve the injunction in the Fenian fund case. He is struggling earnestly to fathom the logic advanced on behalf of the defendant O'MAHONEY.

The delegates in attendance at the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York (I. O. O. F.) yesterday had an excursion to Sing Sing.

An adjourned meeting of citizens of Brooklyn was held yesterday to perfect the organization of a citizens' association. A constitution was adopted which designates the organization as the "Citizens' Association of Kings County," and it was resolved to go into the election of officers on the 25th inst., to which time the meeting was adjourned.

The Mutuals defeated the Unions yesterday at the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, by a score of 85 to 8.

Lady Byron and Mrs. Stowe.

We cannot but deplore the publication of a narrative such as that which Mrs. STOWE has thought proper to lay before the world. It sets no question at rest, and consequently it will not even satisfy the morbid curiosity of those persons who are more interested in the scandals of Lord BYRON'S life than in his works. Mrs. STOWE has been made the means of circulating a revolting aspersion on Lord BYRON'S half-sister—sister Mrs. STOWE calls her—of whom all that is known is that she was faithful to him in the darkest hours of his life, and followed him with her sympathy in his exile. It is no justification of the course which Mrs. STOWE has unfortunately been advised to adopt, that Lady BYRON originated the calumny on an innocent lady. Lady BYRON pursued the poet with a systematic malignity which was sometimes scarcely compatible with the theory of her sanity. There was no offence of which she did not accuse him. It was only after he and his half-sister had both been buried for years that she ventured to link their names together in infamy. Then it was done in a conversation with a comparative stranger, and no proofs whatever were given in support of the odious charge. Mrs. STOWE was not called upon to revive this miserable story of domestic unhappiness. She can produce no evidence in substantiation of the narrative. All the facts and all the probabilities contradict it. Respect for the memory of Lady BYRON would certainly have suggested the propriety of allowing a mystery which can never be cleared up to sink into oblivion. She has now stepped forward with unsupported allegations of a character so abominable as to compel us to receive them with incredulity, and it is but little extenuation of her fault that she suffered herself to be imposed upon by a woman of implacable disposition and relentless temper.

It is quite evident that Mrs. STOWE approached her task in the spirit of a novelist. Her account of Lord BYRON'S affection for Miss CHAWORTH is of the gushing and sentimental order which certain writers of fiction habitually affect. Her moralizing, her frequent digressions on the subject of angels, her reflections, which are meant to be pious and narrowly escape being profane, her ecstatic account of Lady BYRON'S struggles with "fiends of darkness" for the redemption of her "husband's soul," may also be tolerated on the ground that they are part of the common stock in trade of an imaginative writer. When Mrs. STOWE comes to deal with facts we get upon ground where we at once discover her singular incautiousness in dealing with a subject of extreme delicacy. Every detail of her story is contradicted by the circumstances attending the separation of Lord and Lady BYRON. She is wrong in her quotations, wrong in her dates, wrong in the account which she gives of the mode in which Lady BYRON quitted her husband's roof. She speaks of Lady BYRON as having lived two years with her husband. The truth is that they were married on the 3d of January, 1815, and on the 15th of the following January they were separated. She states that Lord BYRON wrote a note to his wife, ordering her to leave him. "He could not and would not," says Mrs. STOWE, "have her about him, and when her child was only five weeks old he carried this threat of expulsion into effect." This is quite contrary to the actual facts. The child was born on the 10th of December. Lady BYRON went to her father's house at Kirkby Mallory in the ensuing month, for the benefit of her health. She wrote a letter from thence to her husband which has always been deemed a strong presumptive proof that Lord BYRON was guilty of no gross offence toward her. LEIGH HUNT, Captain MEDWIN and TOM MOORE read this letter. A writer in a recent number of *Blackwood's Magazine* recalls their testimony with regard to it. LEIGH HUNT says that it "was written in a spirit of good humor, and even fondness, which, though containing nothing but what a wife ought to write, and is the better for writing, was, I thought, almost too good to show." MOORE describes it as "full of playfulness and affection." Captain MEDWIN states that it began, "Dear Duck." A few days afterward Lord BYRON received another letter from his wife's mother, inviting him to Kirkby Mallory. The very next letter he received was one from her father, informing him that Lady BYRON had left him forever. Let it be remembered that Lady BYRON parted from her husband on good terms, that she wrote to him in a very affectionate manner, and that without seeing him again she suddenly cast him off. These are facts which have never been disputed. Now listen to the romance which Lady BYRON appears to have foisted on Mrs. STOWE:

> "On the day of her departure she passed by the door of his room, and stopped to caress his favorite spaniel, which was lying there; and she confessed to a friend the weakness of feeling a willingness even to be something as humble as that poor little creature, might she only be allowed to remain and watch over him. She went into his room, where he and the partner of his sins were sitting together, and said, 'BYRON, I come to say good-bye,' offering at the same time her hand. Lord BYRON put his hands behind him, retreated to the mantel-piece, and, looking around on the two that stood there with a sarcastic smile, said, 'When shall we three meet again?' Lady BYRON answered, 'In Heaven, I trust;' and these were her last words to him on earth."

We have no hesitation in asserting that whenever and wherever this story was invented, it is entirely without foundation, and we believe that it now makes its appearance for the first time. If, however, it has been published before, it must be one of those tales which Lord MACAULAY refers to as "loathsome slanders" on Lord BYRON'S character, and MACAULAY'S comment upon them is singularly appropriate to this particular specimen: "It is not every day that the savage envy of aspiring dunces is gratified by the agonies of such a spirit and the degradation of such a name."

But the baseness of the present slander upon the memory of the great poet cannot be conveyed except in the words which we must assume were put into Mrs. STOWE'S mouth. We decline to do more than condense the statements for which she has made herself responsible:

> "From the height at which he might have been happy, as the husband of a noble woman, he fell into the depths of a secret adulterous intrigue with a blood relation, so near in consanguinity that discovery must have been utter ruin and expulsion from civilized society. * * * The person whose relations with BYRON had been so disastrous, also, in the latter years of her life, felt Lady BYRON'S loving and ennobling influences, and in her last sickness and dying hours looked to her for consolation and help. There was an unfortunate child of sin, born with the curse upon her, over whose wayward nature Lady BYRON watched with a mother's tenderness. She was the one who could have patience when the patience of every one else failed; and, though her task was a difficult one, from the strange, abnormal propensities to evil in the object of her cares, yet Lady BYRON never faltered and never gave over until death took the responsibility from her hands."

Mrs. STOWE declares that Lady BYRON told her this story. If Mrs. STOWE'S memory has not deceived her, the only explanation of it can be that Lady BYRON'S jealousy and anger had overturned her reason. Lord BYRON never saw his sister after he left England. But we cannot discuss the monstrous calumny piece by piece. We submit that before we can be expected to receive such a statement it must be supported by proof. Why is it that Lady BYRON never brought this charge against her husband until an American lady happened to visit her? Mrs. STOWE says it was because she was careful for Lord BYRON'S reputation. In reality she sought by every means, and all through her life, to injure it. Once she declared that he was out of his mind, and tried to get him shut up in a madhouse. She obstinately refused to explain to him why she had left him. She sent her mother to a lawyer (Dr. LUSHINGTON) with a statement of her grievances, and he advised her to return to her husband. Afterward she told him something under the seal of secrecy which led him to reverse his opinion. Lord BYRON, as is well known, wrote a sketch of his life, which MOORE destroyed, thereby incurring a heavy responsibility. But Lord RUSSELL bears this testimony—that there was nothing in the journal of particular importance, and "no interesting details of his life." To the last moment of his existence he solemnly declared that he was ignorant of the cause of Lady BYRON'S conduct, he repeatedly challenged investigation and inquiry, and it was only years after his death that Lady BYRON ventured to heap fresh insults upon his memory. We have no inclination to undertake the vindication of Lord BYRON'S general moral character. Probably Mrs. STOWE'S estimate of that would not materially differ from our own. But we may believe him to have been guilty of many faults without crediting the disgusting story now made public. And we are quite sure that so unprofitable a topic as his misdeeds ought now to be removed from the field of public discussion. It is to be regretted that Mrs. STOWE has again invited attention to it. We must repeat that we are sorry for the part she has taken in the affair. It has rendered no service to literature, it reflects no credit on Lady BYRON, and it will not enhance the debt which the present generation owes to Mrs. STOWE'S useful and amusing pen.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. ELIHU BURRITT, recommending to us a proposal for the establishment of an international land and labor agency. It is designed to promote the sale of farms to English agriculturists, the purchasers depositing one per cent. In the event of the farm being improperly described, half the one per cent. is to be returned to the intending customer. We do not see the justice of mulcting him in this half per cent. The office is likewise designed to be a means of communication between employers and servants, to encourage the sale of tools and labor-saving machinery, the exchange of farm and garden produce, and similar purposes. The scheme as described possesses many attractive features, but there are various practical details, concerning which the public will naturally desire to have some further information. It does not appear that Mr. BURRITT intends to give to the agency in question his personal superintendence, and people who wish to buy or sell land will ask who the Secretary, Mr. HOLMES' is, and what tangible security they offer against breach of contracts. The guarantee given to female servants strikes us as being particularly weak. The deposit of twenty dollars would be no proof of the good faith of any man anxious to "import" an English servant. The agent on this side would scarcely be expected to inquire into the moral character of applicants. It is much to be feared that a servants' agency of this description would degenerate into a kind of traffic not contemplated by the projectors. Probably these difficulties have been foreseen, but the provisions against them are not explained in the circular now forwarded to us. The plan is well meant, and there is much room for it; but it will be necessary, first of all, to inspire public confidence in it. The questions we have suggested will otherwise stand in the way of its success.

The Fall Trade.

The low rates of freight which have prevailed for more than a fortnight on goods forwarded over our principal railroad lines to the West, have had the effect to give some activity to the trade of the City. Goods for Chicago which, before the advance, were charged at $1 88 per hundred pounds for first class, $1 60 for second and $1 27 for third, paid only 25 cents per hundred, while the fourth class heretofore 82 cents fell to 18 cents. A nearly equivalent reduction was made in the rates to other places. This change has brought to the City many buyers. On a report that after Saturday, the 14th inst., the list price would be restored, there was unusual anxiety to have goods shipped within the week, and it was midnight on Saturday before all the trucks waiting could be unloaded. At one time the number waiting to discharge was three deep for nearly a quarter of a mile.

The alleged reason for the reduction was the supposed violation, by some of the parties, of the agreement previously made by the great lines engaged in Western transportation for a fixed rate applicable to all, except by way of the Hudson, the canal and the lakes, which, being slow and "all water," was 45 cents per hundred, against $1 88 by the railroad lines, for first-class goods. The parties to the combination were the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads. Goods reached the Pennsylvania Central *via* Camden and Amboy Railroad, and reached the Baltimore and Ohio by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, unless previously prepaid over the Camden and Amboy.

The difficulty between the lines, it is supposed, will be adjusted so that the old tariff of freights may take effect some day this week.

Some dealers are holding back in the expectation that a decline in goods more than equivalent to the advantage in freight will occur, but so far as dry goods are concerned, cotton still continues firm at Liverpool as well as our ports, and does not permit a reduction in the price of manufactured cotton without greater loss than the manufacturers are now suffering.

The quotations yesterday were Middlings, Florida, 34c.; Mobile, 34¼c.; New-Orleans 34½c.; and Texas 34½c., and it was difficult to find a good article at those quotations. Owing to the condition of the market, which for some time has presented the anomaly of a higher relative price for raw cotton than for cloth, making it impossible to manufacture cottons with advantage, the Lowell, cotton mills are endeavoring to close their establishments for three weeks, in order that stocks may be diminished, and consequently advance to a remunerating rate. Their weekly production has amounted to 2,394,000 yards, which is the most important contribution made by any of our manufacturing cities to this industry. The spindles of Lowell devoted to wool and cotton number 457,512, while the combined number in Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky and Arkansas, devoted to cotton, is only 222,023.

All the cotton mills of Lowell, except one mill, had agreed to this suspension, and it was thought to be waiting for the action of the latter before taking effect, but even if it fail, a diminution in staple cotton goods ought not now to be expected, considering their relative price to that of cotton, and the fact that stocks in the hands of distributors are low throughout the country. The new crop as it is late this season, will not come forward earlier than the middle of October, too late to have effect upon the Fall trade.

Some complaint of the scarcity of money in the interior is made, which scarcity is in part due to a wider distribution of legal-tenders than was known previous to the crop of last season. In payment for cotton large sums have gone to the South, and been retained in aid of their extended and profitable employments, and it is not probable that hereafter there will be such a redundancy in any quarter as to produce inconvenience. The absorption of part of the credit circulation by the South is of great advantage, as it creates an interest for the protection of the system which prevails and gives assurance of their strength. They will be substantial customers in Northern markets.

With the exception of the belt of country extending in front of the Alleghanies, from New-York into Georgia, the weather has been favorable for crops, and even in that district for all crops excepting corn. Corn has been severely damaged there, and in many fields entirely destroyed. Taking the whole country together, the crops are large so far as gathered, and promise, with the exception of corn along those parts of the Atlantic coast, to be abundant.

It would appear, therefore, that there is good foundation for active and profitable business during the present season.

The Washington Insurance Company disclaims ownership of the worthless securities which were revealed by the surrender of the box stolen from the Company's office. The Secretary protests that it should not be classed among the patrons of the "dubious investments" on which we commented yesterday. Its securities, he adds in a letter already printed, are negotiable and safe.

According to the *Citizen & Round Table*, there is a possibility that Hon. EDMUND BURKE, of New-Hampshire, will revive the *National Intelligencer* as a Democratic paper, and will issue the first number upon the opening of the ensuing session of Congress. There is more chance of success in this project of revival than in the preposterous plan lately broached, which promised not so much a "resurrection" of the famous old journal as a sort of unhallowed body-snatching.

The Republican Party in Maryland.

A certain fatuity seems to afflict the counsels of the Republican Party in localities where wisdom, forbearance, unity, and strength are most needed for success.

Maryland affords a case in point. The Republican Party there struggles for an existence. In the contest for Governor in 1867 it polled only 25 per cent., and in the Presidential contest last year only 32 per cent. of the popular vote. It has but a solitary representative in Congress, and in the State Legislature has no foothold whatever. It is weak and surrounded by difficulties which nothing but perseverance, moderation, and consummate judgment can hope to surmount.

Yet the Maryland Republicans are always at loggerheads. The little strength they possess is wasted in dissensions. The spirit of faction marks them for its own. A few individuals band themselves together and call themselves the party, and having devised tests suitable to their own ends, they stigmatize and drive out all who withhold recognition of their authority. Instead of working energetically for the promotion of a common object, the Republicans of the State are all the time engaged in intestine quarrels. So far are they from uniting to build up a party that shall be respectable in the eyes of the country and effective in State affairs, that we never hear of them except in connection with squabbles or with the distribution of local offices.

The address of Judge BOND and others, in yesterday's TIMES, tells the old story. Some of the most reputable and influential Republicans of the State, having objected to the course of members of the Committee, find themselves threatened with excommunication and the penalties thereof. Their political standing is unquestionable; they are supporters of Congress and the Administration; and they have made sacrifices which entitle them to party respect and confidence. But they refuse to pronounce the shibboleth which some one has invented for his own use, and must, therefore, be put down. Falsehoods are coined to damage them. Misrepresentation is employed to justify an attempted proscription which is utterly unjustifiable.

Judge BOND and his friends appeal from a clique in Baltimore to the party throughout the State, and, indirectly, to the party throughout the country. They declare that the rumors imputing to them connection with "the Chase movement," whatever that may be, have no foundation in fact. They profess loyalty to the Republican Party, and they declare—we have no doubt truly—that the difficulties and differences of the party in Maryland are either "personal in their character" or relate to matters concerning which Republicans "ought, with mutual kindness, to differ."

The circumstance teaches a lesson by which Republicans, other than those of Maryland, may profit. It is a lesson which those of the South generally may advantageously study.

What intolerance and selfish intrigue in party affairs lead to, may be learned from the history of the party in this City. Dissension and disgust, with defeat superadded, are among the results. Republican strength in the State has averted some consequences and mitigated the force of others. But similar causes, operating where the republican element is weak, cannot fail to produce disasters. They have retarded its growth in Maryland, and will impair its usefulness in every Southern State into which they gain admission.

The potency of a party depends upon adherence to the great principles which underlie its organization and impart excellence to its work. It cannot prosper when its organization and influence are perverted to sinister or malignant personal ends. To this law the Republican Party is no exception, and if its hold upon communities like Maryland is to be enlarged and strengthened, it must cultivate toleration and that general liberty of judgment which is compatible with fidelity to principle.

The Boston Intemperate Convention.

That "fine words butter no parsnips" is a proposition we are not disposed to deny, but that coarse words are equally inefficient in buttering parsnips, and considerably more disagreeable for some other purposes, is a truth also, we think, beyond dispute. It is a truth, however, often forgotten in public assemblies; it seems to have been, if not forgotten, very essentially ignored in the Prohibitionists' Convention held the other day in Boston, and by clerical as well as by lay delegates. Rev. Dr. A. A. MINER, for example, who bitterly opposed Governor ANDREW, two years ago, on the temperance question, and who now leads the very *tip*, so to speak, of the extreme radical wing in the prohibition ranks, was especially virulent against all his opponents. This amiable apostle said:

> "Who did not know that there were two classes of people in this community, the perfect antipodes to each other; one class was marching to the music of demons, under the colors of the devil, guided and counseled by the Boston *Post*, the Boston *Journal* and the Boston *Transcript*. The other class was marching to the music of angels, in some measure guided and controlled by the faithful though humble *Nation*, all the religious Press of the State, and possessing the benediction of the Most High."

This most intemperate apostle of temperance goes on:

> "As there was joy in heaven over one sinner that repented, so there was delight in hell at the daily issues of the *Post*, *Journal* and *Transcript*. Who did not know that the chief occupation of the Boston daily presses, with one exception, was to call black white and white black?"

Now what think you, good reader, awaited this tirade? Deprecation, dissent, displeasure? Not at all. We are told that "Mr. MINER'S remarks were received *with uproarious enthusiasm*, and he was again and again cheered."

After that, we are not surprised to learn that a resolution praising Governor CLAFLIN for his services to the prohibition cause was strongly objected to, on the ground that that officer had once appointed a Judge who was accustomed occasionally "to indulge." Mr. EDWIN THOMPSON denounced some of the Boston papers as "liars" and "scamps;" other speakers were equally violent. The moral of it all is that for some men it is clearly easier to be temperate in liquor than in language, and that "prohibition," interpreted by those extremists, means not only prohibition of ardent spirits, but of the exercise of private judgment.

Mr. Pendleton's Strong Point.

The Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Ohio is alleged by his partisan friends to be sound and consistent on the currency question. We are told that, "as a statesman and a political economist," he is preëminently pledged "to restore specie payments and to make a hard-money currency the sole legal tender." For this service, it is said, "GEORGE H. PENDLETON is the man." And, by way of evidence, reference is made to his persistent opposition to greenbacks and the legislation which preceded their issue.

In a certain sense Mr. PENDLETON is undoubtedly consistent. When the creation of a currency was a necessity of the war, it encountered no more strenuous opponent than the gentleman whom the Ohio Democracy have selected for their standard bearer. His aim then was to break down the credit of the Government, and so to render the further prosecution of the war impossible, and he endeavored to accomplish his object by assailing and depreciating the nation's currency.

Pursuing the same policy, Mr. PENDLETON has since the war lost no opportunity of doing what he could to impair the national credit. He makes a direct attack upon it when he proposes to violate the contract entered into with the public creditor, and to redeem in greenbacks, obligations made payable in gold. Mr. PENDLETONS'S policy is a policy of repudiation, the mere promulgation of which was injurious, and the adoption of which would be absolutely ruinous to the credit of the Government.

Mr. PENDLETON'S consistency, then, is the consistency of a man whose sympathy with the rebellion led him to oppose measures employed to suppress it; and whose hostility to the authority established by the war manifests itself in antagonism to the financial system which contributed to the Union triumph. It is not improbable that this kind of consistency recommended him to the State Democratic Committee that nominated him. We do not believe, however, that it is a consistency which will secure the favor of a State that owes the proudest chapter in its annals to its part in resisting enemies of whom Mr. PENDLETON was the scarcely disguised apologist.

Apart from the uniformity of his course as an enemy of the public credit, Mr. PENDLETON is grossly inconsistent. As a hard-money Democrat he might be supposed to desire the early resumption of specie payments. As the author and chief advocate of a scheme for paying the five-twenties in greenbacks, he does what he can to postpone resumption indefinitely.

The Pendleton scheme involves further issues of greenbacks. Its friends protest against the imputation that these further issues would be unlimited. But Mr. PENDLETON himself has confessed that more greenbacks will be required for the attainment of his object, and in no other manner would it be attainable. In addition to repudiation, therefore, he would inflict upon the country a renewal of inflation, of which the inevitable effect would be to consign specie payments to a remote and uncertain future.

The *New-York Citizen & Round Table*, a literary, political and family journal formed by the consolidation of two well-known and excellent weekly papers, now appears in a new shape, and with many new attractions. Its present form is that of the old *Round Table*, but it is one-half larger, containing twenty-four pages instead of sixteen. The consolidated journal is edited with signal ability, and seems to have most happily combined all the good features of the two papers, which, during six years of separate existence, gained so high and well-merited a place in popular favor. United, their value is more than doubled; and the very large increase of circulation with which the consolidated paper starts, is destined, we trust, to an indefinite increase.

The Board of Health of this City, which by its charter is also a guardian of life, has urged upon the Fire Commissioners the appointment of an inspector of kerosene and other burning fluids. The Fire Commissioners, in referring the request to a committee, suggested, instead, the use of some instrument not yet invented, by which consumers can test the quality of the oil which they purchase. This idea is hardly practicable; consumers cannot or will not buy the instrument, and few would understand its use. We need more an officer to prosecute the dealers who adulterate it with cheap and dangerous benzine and naphtha.

We reprinted, a few days since, from the *Fortnightly Review*, SWINBURNE'S enthusiastic eulogy on VICTOR HUGO'S *L'Homme qui Rit*. The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, a journal whose critical reputation stands very high, totally dissents from SWINBURNE'S estimate of the work, and describes it as "the maddest of all mad books ever written by a man of genius," and as being, in one part at least, "inexcusably filthy." In addition, the *Gazette* exposes many technical and historical blunders into which the novelist has fallen, partly through "ignorance of England," and partly through his "desire to abuse that country."

The *World* very justly complains of the fence, which, in inclosing a portion of the Park, incloses also most of the sidewalk on Park-row and on Broadway. There can be no sufficient reason for depriving the public of the use of these sidewalks, which are used probably by more people every day than the same length of walk in any other part of the City.

An honest but credulous countryman writes to us that he has been swindled by a New-York Gift Enterprise Company, in which he invested money on the strength of a pretended indorsement from this paper, quoted in their circular. We are sorry for him, but if he has gained a little wisdom by the loss of a few dollars, he cannot be said to have thrown his money away. He might have drawn a prize and fared worse.

AMUSEMENTS.

Tammany.

The numerous attractions of this bustling establishment, as varied, glittering and unsubstantial as the reflections of a kaleidoscope, are again disclosed for the gratification of that vast proportion of the public which demands nothing beyond gaudy show for its evening's enjoyment, and accepts as a matter of choice that species of theatrical entertainment which never is adorned by wit or overweighted with common sense. The tastes and inclinations of those for whom the understanding of an ordinary dramatic performance is an intellectual impossibility, and who yet insist upon their right to lively and harmless popular exhibitions of some description, are compassionately recognized and industriously provided for by the managers of the Fourteenth-street resort. The programmes are quite as profuse and as diversified as those of last season. There is a burlesque, with conventionally idiotic rhymes and incoherent songs; truly brilliant scenery, fair music, ingenious and often artistic dances, and occasional thrilling displays of acrobatic daring. In this there is a great deal to amuse, nothing to offend, and comparatively little to fatigue, the dialogue being passed over with praiseworthy rapidity and indistinctness. There is also a pantomime, of the kind with which the LAURIS and other English players have made us acquainted, which is not wholly destitute of originality, and frequently provokes merriment. These are the attractions of the large hall. The smaller apartments, below, are occupied by exhibitors of skillfully-trained animals, and by a party of professors from the London Polytechnic Institute, who produce each evening a series of that curious and interesting optical illusions which have of late years been conspicuous in the entertainments of enterprising conjurors. The most striking novelty is undoubtedly the performance of a diver, named CURR, who, while submerged in a large aquarium, accomplishes a variety of extraordinary tasks, eating, drinking and smoking beneath the surface of the water with the utmost apparent ease. The audiences at Tammany have thus far been very large, and the season opens with every indication of prosperity.

INCIDENTALS.

Hon. JOHN COBURN, member of Congress from Indiana, sent the first acceptance of an invitation to attend the Convention in St. Louis in favor of the removal of the national capital. He says the right thing is proposed, and that the effect of the movement will be to stop vast outlays of money at Washington, in the building of a great central extension of the Capitol, of new and vast buildings for the War Department, the Navy and the State Department, with a Supreme Court-house, and a great library.

In July 383,277 citizens of Boston, men, women and children, availed themselves of the privileges and advantages afforded by the various public bathing-houses in that city.

A committee of the Maine Historical Society is to make an examination of the ancient relics and remains at Damariscotta and Bristol and about the ruins of Fort Charles and Fort Frederick next week. The Fort Popham celebration will take place on the 28th. It is claimed that Pemaquid, in the town of Bristol, was the ancient capital of New-England, and search is to be made for the paved streets alleged to have been laid there before Boston was settled.

The Boston papers report that the Executive Committee of the Peace Jubilee will, in a few days, make their report, which has been unaccountably delayed, of the different items of expenditure.

The cane to be presented to Ex-Secretary SEWARD by the Society of California Pioneers, is made of California iron-wood, with a head composed of forty-one triangular pieces of quartz, specimens obtained from twenty of the leading mines of the State, mounted in solid gold. Four of the sides contain engravings of the coat-of-arms of California, an antelope, a flock of grouse, and a grizzly bear. The top of the head of the cane opens and displays in the interior specimens of gold dust, cinnabar, gold-bearing quartz, copper ore, sulphurets, quartz crystals, and black sand containing gold and platina.

A young man who was arrested in Boston recently, charged with having fractured the skull of a person who insulted his mother, has been discharged. It is related of him that he has been remarkable for his industry and his devotion to his mother and her small children, and that he has been frequently known to go barefooted in the Winter that his brothers might have the necessaries of life.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* announces that Justice R. C. GRIER, of the United States Supreme Court, will resign early this Fall. He is 75 years of age, and while his mental faculties are not much impaired, he has become physically enfeebled.

A panther, five feet in length and three feet high, was killed near Leavenworth, Kansas, on Friday last. Whence he came the citizens are unable to explain.

A brakeman named GEORGE RICE was knocked from a moving train, by some unknown man, on the Central Railroad near Syracuse, on Monday, and severely injured. It is difficult to conjecture the motive which prompted the outrage.

A Free Trade League was organized in Milwaukee, Wis., on Saturday night. Mr. SUFFREN, of the American Free Trade League, addressed the meeting, and said that that organization had resolved to appeal for coöperation to the great West, whose interests would be advanced beyond measure through the success of the cause.

Governor WELLS, of Virginia, has ordered that no further expenditures be made for tobacco for the use of the convicts in the State Penitentiary.

J. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary of the Virginia Republican State Central Committee; LEWIS W. WEBB and R. R. COBB, Assessors of the Second District of the State, and JAMES H. CLEMENTS, of Portsmouth, have written letters to General BUTLER thanking him for his letter of July 26, urging that the members of the Legislature be required to take the test oath.

The Nashville *Banner* on Saturday last published a long article, opposing the election of ex-President JOHNSON as United States Senator from Tennessee.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, late Secretary of War, is in Wolfboro', N. H. His health has improved since he went to New-England.

General AMES has assigned Brevet Brigadier-General E. SWIFT, Surgeon in the army, to duty as Mayor of Vicksburg, Miss.

A Balm-of-Gilead tree, five feet ten inches in diameter and fifty-five years old, has just been cut down at Dayton, Ohio.

The City Council of Boston recently appointed SOLOMON CARTER liquor agent, but he has declined, saying that he believes the prohibitory law to be an injudicious law, thinking that every respectable and experienced druggist or apothecary should have full liberty to purchase medicines (among which, he says, liquors hold an important place) from those importers and wholesale dealers in whose judgment and integrity he can place implicit confidence.

Large sections of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont enjoyed a welcome and copious rain on Sunday and Monday. The hearts of the Philadelphians were made glad by the gathering clouds on Tuesday, but at night the clouds vanished and the anxiously looked-for rain failed to fall.

The colored laboring men of Georgia are invited to send delegates to a State Convention to be held in Macon on the 19th of October next.

TELEGRAMS.

The Jurisdiction of the Present Government of Spain Denied.

Appeal of the Bishop of Jaen to the Holy See.

Special Meeting of the Cortes Called.

End of the Difficulty Between the Sultan and the Viceroy.

International Yacht Race—Defeat of the "Dauntless."

SPAIN.

The Bishop and the Carlist Movement—Special Meeting of the Cortes.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The Bishop of Jaen denies the jurisdiction of the present Government, and appeals to the Holy See. Some of the Bishops have obeyed the decree of the Regent obliging them to warn their clergy against insurrection; others still maintain silence.

The Cortes has been summoned to meet on the 15th of September, in consequence of the urgency of affairs.

The London Times on the Political Situation—Its Opinion of the People.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Times* to-day has an article on the subject of affairs in Spain, suggested by the recent shooting by the Government forces of nine Carlist prisoners. The *Times* says the news is hardly more cheerful than that to which BRAVO accustomed us. Many people of Spain are confident that a continuance of the present Government must lead CARLOS to the throne. If such is the end of rampant Carlism—to regain power, we have no doubt that blood would be shed as wantonly and iniquitously to put Carlism down as it has contributed to build it up.

Attempts to Put Down the Carlist Rebellion.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The Government is taking extraordinary precautions to prevent the assembling of Carlists at La Mancha.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Conciliatory Reply of the Viceroy to the Sultan's Letter.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Viceroy of Egypt has sent a conciliatory reply to the letter of the Sultan.

FRANCE.

Improved Health of the Emperor—The Prince Napoleon to Attend the Suez Canal Opening.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Emperor to-day presided at a council of Ministers. His health is much improved.

Prince NAPOLEON will attend the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

The Senatorial Committee and the Council of Ministers have come to an understanding on all points of the Senatus Consultum.

AUSTRIA.

The Military Force on the Border to be Gradually Abolished.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—At a Cabinet Council to-day, the Emperor presiding, it was resolved that the present military organization on the frontiers should be gradually abolished. Some important towns are to be placed under civil Governors directly.

SWITZERLAND.

Arrival of Mazzini.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—JOSEPH MAZZINI has arrived in Switzerland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Request of Rev. Dr. Cumming to Attend the Ecumenical Council.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Rev. Dr. CUMMING has written a letter to the Pope, asking leave to attend the Ecumenical Council for the purpose of explaining the reasons for the separation of Protestants from the Roman Catholic Church.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN, late Minister to Denmark, has arrived here, and will sail for New-York on Saturday next in the steamer *China*.

AQUATIC.

Yacht Race in the Channel for the Emperor's Cup—Defeat of the "Dauntless"—The Harvards and Oxfords.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There was a fine yacht race on Monday for the Emperor's Cup, valued at 3,000 francs. The course was from Cherbourg, France, to Portsmouth, England, and back, and was open to the yachts of all nations. Six started. They left Cherbourg late Monday afternoon, and arrived again on Tuesday. The yacht *Guinivere* won the race. The first three came in in the following order:

Guinivere, schooner, 308 tons, C. MELLUSON, owner; Royal Victoria Club, 6:45 P. M.

Egeria, schooner, 161 tons, J. MULHOLLAND, owner; Prince Alfred Club, 9:28 P. M.

Dauntless, schooner, J. G. BENNETT, Jr., owner; New-York, 9:39 P. M.

The Harvard and Oxford crews were out again last evening, the former in their new boat built by CLASPER, and the latter in the new Salter boat. Darkness prevented any estimate of the work. Both crews were out to-day, and both went over the course from Putney to Mortlake. The Harvards made the distance in twenty-two minutes twenty-five seconds, averaging thirty-seven strokes per minute. The time of the Oxfords was a few seconds less, and they took thirty-six strokes per minute. The betting stands five to two on Oxford.

CALIFORNIA.

Banquet to Ex-Mayor Garrison at San Francisco—Conspiracy to Burn Property of the Central Pacific Road—Work on the Western Pacific Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Last night the leading citizens entertained C. K. GARRISON, formerly Mayor of San Francisco, and now on a visit from New-York, at a banquet given in recognition of his services in encouraging emigration to the city and State, and of the personal estimation in which he is held by the residents of San Francisco. Mr. GARRISON left for New-York to-day *via* the Pacific Railroad.

The directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have received information of a conspiracy among some disaffected men formerly employed on the road to burn all the bridges and stock of fuel east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in one night. The Company have taken measures to frustrate their designs. The Western Pacific Railroad Company expect to complete their road from Sacramento to Oakland, opposite this city, by the 6th of September.

The Officers' Reunion at Gettysburg—Who will be Present—Action of Railroads.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—Letters have been received by Secretary MCCONAUGHY from the following officers of the Army of the Potomac since his last dispatch, accepting invitations to the "Reunion": General J. Bowman Sweetzer, commanding the First Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Corps; General Thomas A. Rowley, commanding the Third Division, First Corps; Brevet Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps; General James B. Palmer, late of General Weed's Staff, Fifth Corps; R. Bruce Rickets, late General Fred. Liedmann's Adjutant-General, and A. D. C. to Major-General Schurz, commanding the Eleventh Corps; Major-General Daniel Butterfield, of General Meade's Staff; Major-General John Newton, commanding First Corps; Major-General Charles K. Graham, commanding a division of the Third Corps; Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain, Fifth Corps; Brigadier-General E. L. Dana, Third Corps; Assistant Adjutant-General Birney, Third Corps; Major James M. Leonard.

F. B. GOWAN, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, writes as follows:

D. M. McConaughy, Secretary Gettysburg Battle Field Association:

Your letters of invitation will be sufficient evidence to entitle the officers to a free ticket over any roads we control.

(Signed,) F. B. GOWAN, President.

Other railroads are asked to promote the comfort of invited officers by furnishing free tickets on the production of the Secretary's invitation. The shortest time from New-York to Gettysburg is by the following schedule, *via* the Allentown Line: Leave New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.; arrive at Harrisburg at 5 o'clock A. M.; leave Harrisburg at 5:15 o'clock A. M., and arrive at Gettysburg at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

SCIENCE.

Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Salem, Mass.—Dedication of the Peabody Academy of Science.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 18.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its eighteenth annual session in this city to-day, the President, J. W. FOSTER, of Chicago, in the chair. The Mayor received the Association with a speech of welcome, to which President FOSTER responded. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Standing Committee;

Professor J. S. Newbury, of Columbia College; Professor Agassiz, of Cambridge; Professor Joseph Henry, of Washington; Professor T. S. Hunt, of Montreal; Professor Benjamin Pierce, of Washington; Dr. John Torrey, of New-York.

After the transaction of other opening business, the members divided into sections for the reading of papers and scientific communications.

The session will probably last a week, and among the scientific reports expected will be one on the recent eclipse. About 250 members were present to-day.

In the afternoon, by invitation, the members of the Association attended the dedicatory services of the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science, which took place in the Tabernacle Church. They consisted of prayer by Rev. CHARLES R. PALMER; an address from the President of the Academy, W. C. ENDICOTT, Esq., and remarks from other gentlemen. Mr. PEABODY'S letter establishing the institution was as follows:

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 26, 1867.

To Francis Peabody, Esq., Professor Asa Gray, Wm. C. Endicott, Esq., George Peabody Russell, Esq., Professor Othniel C. Marsh, Dr. Henry Wheatland, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Esq., Dr. James R. Nichols and Dr. Henry C. Perkins:

GENTLEMEN: As you will perceive by the inclosed instrument of trust, I wish to place in the hands of yourselves, and of your successors, the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, for the promotion of science and useful knowledge in the County of Essex.

Of this, my native county, I have always been justly proud, in common with all her sons, remembering her ancient reputation, her many illustrious statesmen, jurists and men of science, her distinguished record from the earliest days of our country's history, and the distinction so long retained by her, as eminent in the education and morality of her citizens.

I am desirous of assisting to perpetuate her good name through future generations, and of aiding through her means in the diffusion of science and knowledge; and, after consultation with some of her most eminent and worthy citizens, and encouraged by the success which has already attended the efforts and researches of the distinguished Scientific Association of which your Chairman is President, and with which most of you are connected, I am led to hope that this gift may be instrumental in attaining the desired end.

I therefore transmit to you the inclosed instrument, and a check for the amount therein named, ($140,000,) with the hope that this trust as administered by you and your successors, may tend to advancement in intelligence and virtue, not only in our good old county of Essex but in our commonwealth and in our common country.

I am, with great respect, your humble servant,
GEORGE PEABODY.

The officers of the Association are:

Asa Gray, Cambridge; William C. Endicott, Salem; G. Peabody Russell, Salem; Othniel C. Marsh, New-Haven; Henry Wheatland, Salem; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Salem; James R. Nichols, Haverhill; Henry C. Perkins, Newburyport; S. Endicott Peabody, Salem, Trustees.

Finance Committee—Messrs. ENDICOTT, RUSSELL and PEABODY.

Executive Committee—Messrs. ENDICOTT, WHEATLAND, GOODELL, NICHOLS and PERKINS.

President, W. C. Endicott; Vice-President, Henry Wheatland; Secretary, A. C. Goodell, Jr.; Treasurer, G. P. Russell; Director of the Museum, F. W. Putnam; Curators, Alpheus Hyatt, A. S. Packard, Jr., E. S. Morse; Assistant, Caleb Cooke; Preparator, Edwin Bicknell; Treasurer's Clerk, B. W. Russell; Director's Clerk, W. S. West.

The Council consists of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director and Curators.

THE CROPS.

Further Reports—Rain in Several Sections and Brighter Prospects.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 18.—The weather for a week or ten days past has been exceedingly warm, with several fine rain-falls, and the prospect for a full crop of corn is considered generally good. All other crops will be unusually large.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18.—A heavy rain on Monday, the first in four weeks, materially benefited the corn crop. The rain was much needed, as the corn was suffering greatly.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 18.—The weather is warm. Rains have been very frequent till quite recently, and the prospect is fine for the corn crop.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—The weather for the last few weeks has been very warm. During the last few days several fine rains have fallen. The prospect for a good corn crop is fine. Other crops generally are very good.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Aug. 18.—The weather is clear and sultry. Corn will not average more than a third of a crop. Oats and wheat promise a good crop.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 18.—Owing to the season being very wet the corn crop in the bottom lands will be very light.

President Grant and Party at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Aug. 18.—President GRANT and party passed through here at 3 P. M. in a special train, *en route* for the Schuylkill coal region. The train stopping ten minutes where a crowd had assembled, the President appeared on the platform in response to calls, and briefly expressed his satisfaction with his visit to that section of the State, after which he submitted to prolonged hand-shaking until the train moved off. After inspecting the new Reading Railroad rolling-mill, about a mile above the city, the party proceeded on their journey.

Death of Professor Dexter, of Cleveland, in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Professor CHARLES DEXTER, of Cleveland, died suddenly in this city to-day. In 1830 he was elected Professor of Latin and Greek in the college at Carlisle, Penn., and in 1832, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of the City of New-York. During the Administration of President LINCOLN he acted as Consul at Cardiff, Wales. The deceased was well known in the literary world as the author of many classical works and text books of lasting value.

Action of the Trustees of Dartmouth College—Aid to the Agricultural College.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 18.—The Trustees of Dartmouth College to-day voted to comply with the request of the Alumni Committee to leave the vacancies in the Board unfilled for the present, and appointed a Committee, consisting of President SMITH, Hon. IRA A. EASTMAN and Rev. Dr. BARSTOW, to confer with the Alumni Committee on the resolutions presented. They also voted $25,000 in aid of the building for the Agricultural College.

A Dishonest Cashier in Albany Bank.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—An ex-cashier of one of our banks has been arrested on a charge of retaining certain moneys coming into his hands while acting in the capacity of receiver for an estate in the town of Coeyman. He was taken into custody and has secured permission to go to Coeyman, where he hopes to effect a settlement.

Fall of the State Arsenal at Buffalo—Narrow Escape from Death.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—About forty feet of the State Arsenal fell this morning, carrying with it 30,000 rounds of ammunition. The keeper of the Arsenal had a narrow escape, being under that part of the building a moment before the disaster. The Sixty-fifth Regiment drilled there last night, and had the accident occurred at that time the loss of life would have been terrible.

The Weather in the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—The weather has been warm with light showers to-day for the first time in two weeks.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—The weather has been excessively warm since Sunday last, the mercury ranging during the middle of the day from 90° to 100° in the shade. Several heavy showers have fallen during the same time.

WASHINGTON.

The Printing of Custom-House Blanks—Amount of Bonds Exchanged at the Treasury by National Banks—New Decision by General Canby in Virginia—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Hitherto the Custom-house blanks have been printed in the different cities in which the Custom-houses were located; but hereafter all will be prepared at the Government Printing Office here and will be distributed throughout the country. This plan, it is believed, will result in a great saving to the Government.

BONDS EXCHANGED BY THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The amount of bonds exchanged at the Treasury by the national banks, since July 27, is $11,500,000, nearly $10,000,000 of which were of ten-forties.

THE ASSEMBLING OF REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

The meeting of Revenue Supervisors from the East and West to consult with Commissioner DELANO, is likely to result in augmented facilities for carrying out the provisions of the Revenue laws in districts where the officials have hitherto experienced a great many difficulties. It is likely that during the conference arrangements will be made to insure the most hearty cooperation of the Supervisors among the illicit whisky operators.

THE RAILROAD CASE.

In the case of N. A. CAWDREY and others against the Galveston and Houston Railroad and others, Mr. Justice SWAYNE has made a decree holding the railroad, &c., of the old Company subject to the mortgages, and dismissing that part of the complaint which claimed the property of the successor Company and an individual liability of the defendants. Both parties take an appeal to the Supreme Court. CAWDREY, representing the bondholders, is placed in possession of the railroad until the appeals are determined, by giving security to account for the rents and profits while in possession.

DECISION BY GENERAL CANBY.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of to-day says General CANBY has decided that a twelve months residence is necessary as a qualification to Senators and members of the House of Delegates.

NAVY.

Dispatches to the Navy Department announce the arrival of the Practice Squadron at Brest, from Portsmouth, England, on the 2d inst., and would sail again on the 4th for Madeira.

The United States steamer *Seminole* arrived at Key West Aug. 14. The *Telegrafo*, the vessel reported as committing depredations on American commerce, was in the hands of the English at Tortola. The *Seminole* was dispatched to Aspinwall to relieve the *Yantic*.

HAYTI.

Advices by the Port-au-Prince—Capture of Jacmel by Salnave—Expected Surrender of Aux Cayes—Piratical Acts of the Quaker City and Florida.

The steamship *City of Port-au-Prince*, which arrived at this port last evening, brings dates from Port au-Prince to the 7th, and Cape Haytien to the 9th of August.

SALNAVE was still encamped before Aux Cayes, and had the place completely surrounded. It was daily expected that it would surrender. Jacmel had been taken by SALNAVE'S troops without resistance.

The Government has made a contract for the purchase of the iron-clad *Atlanta* from Mr. SIDNEY OAKSMITH, a lawyer of New-York, who returns by the *City of Port-au-Prince*.

The steamers *Quaker City* and *Florida*, both flying the Haytien rebel flag, forced the *Port-au-Prince* away from Gonaives, to which port she was bound. Each vessel brought her guns to bear on the ship, with all hands piped to quarters. They refused all communication with the shore, not even allowing her to take off the American Consul.

The *City of Port-au-Prince* towed to this port the schooner *Mary Jane*, bound from St. Domingo to Boston, which she fell in with on the 15th inst. in lat. 33 42 N., lon. 74 05 W., with her helm lashed and drifting about. Her Captain and two of the crew had died of yellow fever, and the remainder of the crew (two men) were in a dying condition, and were unable to throw overboard the bodies of their comrades, which were found on the deck in a state of putrefication.

PERSONAL.

Professor CHARLES DEXTER, of Cleveland, at one time Professor of Latin Language in the University of the City of New-York, died suddenly in Philadelphia, yesterday. During President LINCOLN'S Administration he acted as Consul of Cardiff, Wales. He was well known in the literary world as the author of several valuable classical works and text books.

Secretary of War JOHN A. RAWLINS passed through the City yesterday on his way to Danbury, Conn.

General John Rawlins, Secretary of War, arrived at the Brevoort House, yesterday morning, but left at noon for Danbury, Conn. Boris Danzas, of the Russian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn, Ex-Mayor R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, Judge Wm. Schley, of Savannah, Hon. J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, Major W. C. Beardsley, of Auburn, and Hon. George B. Ely, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas. General B. H. Hill, of the United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. George W. Flanders, of Chicago; Hon. E. W. Monteath, of Albany, and Hon. Walter McQueen, of Schenectady, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; and Ex-Postmaster-General A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, is at the Astor House.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was presided over by Commissioner G. B. LINCOLN.

On motion of Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH, the Secretary was directed to request all of the hospitals within the metropolitan district to report to the Board, every month, the number of cases admitted by them of persons injured by street cars, together with all the particulars concerning the same.

A complaint was presented against the St. Francisco Hospital, located in East Fifth-street, which was alleged by the complainants—residents of the neighborhood—to be an intolerable nuisance. Beside the emission of foul odors, the complaint charged indecent exposures of inmates at the windows. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

Many other items of business were passed upon by the Board, but nothing of much public importance, and an adjournment for one week was finally resolved upon.

Another Case of Hydrophobia.

A little girl, who had resided with her parents in Jersey City, was bitten by a dog on the 31st day of July last, and died yesterday morning in the most horrible agony in consequence. Nothing was thought of the bite at the time it was inflicted, so slight was it, nor were there any indications of approaching hydrophobia earlier than 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Coroner WARREN, who was notified, merely viewed the body, and then gave a permit for its burial.

Burglary in Greenwich-street—Capture of the Burglars.

During Tuesday night the furnishing store of THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, No. 273 Greenwich-street, was entered by burglars, who forced open the rear door, and, after thoroughly ransacking the premises, escaped unobserved, taking with them property valued at $420. Subsequently, however, Captain ULMAN, of the Third Precinct, and Detectives MCGIVERY and WILLOUGHBY, at No. 81 Grand-street, arrested EDWARD QUINN, and MICHAEL DOOLEY and JOHN ROBINSON, at No. 228 Sullivan-street, in whose possession a large portion of the stolen property was found. The prisoners are well-known depredators, and both QUINN and ROBINSON have done the State some service, the former having been discharged from Sing Sing on Monday last, and ROBINSON only a few days before. The prisoners will be arraigned this morning at the Tombs Police Court.

MORE EXPLOSIVE OILS.

List of Dealers to be Prosecuted by the Board of Health—Proposed Appointment of a Kerosene Inspector.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, the Sanitary Superintendent presented another list of parties whom he charged with selling explosive illuminating oils, within the district, and with the list he furnished the necessary proof. The following are the names of the offenders:

Mrs. Sullivan, No. 77 Water-street.
Richard ——, No. 44 Main-street.
J. H. Brown, No. 51 Front-street.
Lavarge, No. 2 York-street.
Wallace, No. 7 Prospect-street.
Pehmall, corner of Front and Washington streets.
J. C. Howard, Main and Front streets.
J. Heggesman, No. 142 Atlantic-street.
Wm. Lee, No. 59 Atlantic-street.
T. Warburton, No. 123 Court-street.
Mr. H. Lewis, No. 86 Court-street.
L. Boor, No. 78 Fulton-street.
G. Rogers, Cumberland-street, between Park and Myrtle avenues.
Corner Duffield-street and Myrtle-avenue.
Busing, No. 193 Schermerhorn-street.
H. F. Harris, corner De Kalb and Hudson avenues.
G. W. Hadfield, No. 128 Myrtle-avenue.
John Faraday, No. 429 Atlantic-street.
Jas. Rourke & Co., No. 233 Fulton-avenue.
H. Hartmann, No. 508 Ninth-avenue.
J. W. Stole, No. 1,388 Broadway.
C. Boehm, No. 736 Eighth-avenue.
G. J. Rode, No. 688 (old No.) First-avenue.
Mrs. E. Benton, No. 639 Eighth-avenue.
M. Willis, No. 540 Eighth-avenue.
H. Groppe, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.
M. Moore, No. 943 Sixth-avenue.
F. Krake, No. 815 Sixth-avenue.
G. Pratt, No. 617 Sixth-avenue.
Mrs. Douglass, No. 1,381 Broadway.
J. W. Stott, No. 1,368 Broadway.
Allen Cummings, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.
Geo. T. Greene, No. 102 West Thirtieth-street.
McTatherson, No. 365 Tenth-avenue.
Jas. L. Shehan, corner Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue.
H. Fray, No. 96 Tenth-avenue.
A. Meinhardt, No. 132 Tenth-avenue.
Thos. Neally, No. 78 Tenth-avenue.
T. O'Sullivan, No. 137 Tenth-avenue.
C. T., corner Twenty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue.
M. Schmadz, No. 368 Tenth-avenue.
F. Buck Bros., No. 386 Tenth-avenue.
H. Lohman, No. 427 Tenth-avenue.
H. Kroger, No. 456 Tenth-avenue.
Browning & Co., No. 1,831 Ninth-avenue.
Jacob Fink, No. 249 Ninth-avenue.
C. Gokenholz, No. 86 Ninth-avenue.
Mrs. Fyffe, No. 98 Ninth-avenue.
W. Clark, No. 217 Ninth-avenue.
M. Brummings, No. 129 Ninth-avenue.

The Counsel of the Board was directed to commence suits, in every instance, for violation of the Kerosene ordinance.

Colonel BLISS, Attorney of the Board, reported verbally that a quality of the new oil called "Astral," manufactured by Messrs. PRATT, DEVOE & Co., and by them guaranteed to be non-explosive, had been examined by the chemist, and had been found to be below the required test.

A Kerosene Inspector Wanted.

The Fire Commissioners had under consideration yesterday at their regular meeting the request of the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. HARRIS, asking for the appointment of an officer to test kerosene oil. The application was referred to the Committee on Combustibles, with instructions to ascertain if an instrument cannot be made so simple as to be used by any person, and all consumers of the oil thus made testers of its properties.

Fire Department Inspection—A Practical Proof of the Efficiency of the Firemen.

The arrival of Captain E. M. SHAW, Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of London, and the purpose of his visit, have been stated in the TIMES, and also the fact that he would yesterday review a portion of our Fire Department at 3 o'clock, at Tompkins-square. Chief Engineer KINGSLAND had an interview with Captain SHAW at his hotel, the Brevoort House, and arranged with him for the carrying out of his purpose to fully inform himself of the condition of the New-York Fire Department. The programme included, as a first step, a formal inspection at Tompkins, and at the designated hour of 3 o'clock P. M., the following companies were on the ground, with their apparatus, and all under the command of District Engineer REYNOLDS: Hook and Ladder No. 1, Captain KING; Engine No. 7, Captain POYNTON; Engine No. 9, Captain SULLIVAN; Engine No. 13, Captain ERLACHER; Engine No. 14, Captain WILSON, and Engine No. 26, Captain MCNEIL. In a few moments Commissioners SHALER, WILSON and GALWAY and Chief Engineer KINGSLAND appeared on the ground, and it was announced that the review by Captain SHAW would be postponed until to-day, at the same hour and place. The companies on the ground were then drilled for a few moments and dismissed.

In consequence of this postponement, the first view which Captain SHAW had of our Fire Department was one where its practical efficiency was plainly apparent. At 11 o'clock P. M. Chief Engineer KINGSLAND caused alarm signal No. 145 to be given, which indicated a fire at the corner of Broadway and Broome-street. In company with Captain SHAW he had previously repaired to the designated point, and although no warning had been given to the companies, and they supposed they were answering a genuine alarm, in four minutes from the time the alarm was given the engines were on the spot, and No. 13, Captain ERLACHER, had taken a hydrant and was throwing a stream. Captain SHAW expressed himself as highly pleased with this marvelous celerity, and with the engines and trucks, all of which he minutely examined.

Arrest of Burglars.

About 10 o'clock last evening Officer WYNNE, of the Sixth Precinct, noticed two men in Cortlandt-alley carrying a trunk and acting in a suspicious manner. When he accosted them they were unable to give any satisfactory account of the matter, and he therefore arrested them. When taken to the Franklin-street Police Station they gave their names as GEORGE HOFFMAN and JOSEPH GREENWOOD, and confessed that they had committed a burglary at No. 368 Broadway. The trunk being examined, was found to contain shirts and velvets valued at $500. The prisoners were locked up, and will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The New-York Fruit-growers' Club will hold their regular meeting at Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place at 1:30 P. M. to-day, after the usual discussion on fruits, &c. Catawba grapes from the Derby Farm, South Carolina, and other fruits will be tested

ROBERT ROUTLEDGE was found last evening, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, suffering from severe injuries which he stated were the results of a beating at the hands of persons whose names he refused to give.

CHARLES CARROLL, aged 9 years, yesterday afternoon fell from the roof of the three-story building, No. 314 West-street, to the sidewalk, receiving injuries which it is supposed will result fatally.

Brooklyn.

Justice TAPPAN, of the Supreme Court, has ordered that the Brooklyn Improvement Company proceed with their canal work across the Third-avenue, and that they place over it a permanent bridge, always to be kept open for travel, and that the work shall be conducted under the supervision of Colonel JULIUS W. ADAMS, or such other engineer as the Court may name.

JAMES REDDING, charged with retailing liquor without having paid the special tax, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Commissioner NEWTON.

JAMES SLOAN, liquor dealer at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Canton-street, and JAMES ATKINSON, of No. 272 Bridge-street, were arrested and taken before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of $600 each, on a charge of retailing liquor without having paid the special tax.

PROHIBITION.

Address and Resolutions of the Massachusetts State Prohibitory Convention.

The address to the people of Massachusetts, reported by Senator NEEDHAM, from the Committee on the subject, and adopted by the Massachusetts State Prohibitory Convention in Boston on Tuesday, is as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The cause that has called us together, and which is brought so prominently before you in the debates and issues of the hour, is not unknown to you. We urge you to consider a reform against the evils which you have long deplored and sought to restrain, and whose principles you have frequently and largely supported. For more than thirty years you have approved the prohibiting by law the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The Legislatures by you elected have, with but two exceptions, supported or enacted statutes of this character. Those exceptions were overruled by the decision of the people the year after they occurred, so that your sober and earnest purpose has been steadfastly in one direction. From the beginning of the history of our Commonwealth this principle has been recognized, and in some degree acted upon. Its first Governor, JOHN WINTHROP, clearly discerned and approved the right of prohibition in laws enacted by the General Court during his administration, prohibiting the drinking of healths, the most injurious form of this vice that then prevailed. The principle was thus recognized from the start that what is clearly injurious to the State can be forbid by the State. When this reform revived over fifty years ago it speedily assumed a legal no less than a moral and social character. Its advocates claimed that what was manifestly injurious to the well-being of the people could be extirpated by the people.

The first attempts were to control this evil by punishing those who should indulge in it to manifest excess, and by limiting the number of the places where it should be sold, as well as the circumstances that should govern the sale. Even under these restrictions, advance was made, and "the Fifteen-gallon law," so called, was a great stride in the direction of prohibition.

But in the growth of public sentiment, it was soon seen that the punishing of the victims while licensing, under any circumstances, those who made them such, was illogical and impracticable. It did not put the axe at the root of the real tree. It plucked the fruit, and allowed the tree to grow. Therefore, the next and inevitable step was taken, and the drunkard-maker was considered a criminal, the bar and grog shop extirpated, and the sale for a beverage prohibited.

That law was a great success. It relieved the Commonwealth in its rural towns and larger villages of the baleful presence of the bar, the tavern stoop, the ogrggery, and made the drunkard, before so common, almost an extinct creature, except as he was introduced from other States or from the capital of our own State, or from some of our larger cities that copied its baleful example.

The war relaxed the energies of the people in this work, and allowed license of every sort. Many of our incoming citizens from other lands brought with them habits from which our own population have become largely cured. Boston thought freedom for this indulgence was needed to attract trade to its market, and a great and trusted leader, foremost in the work of a kindred and not inferior reform, who had given the State a triumphant record and himself an immortal fame in the national conflict, cast his great powers and greater name into the scale of rum.

The State went back. It enacted a License law. It made its guards high, its penalties severe. But those who supported it refused to enforce it, and rum flowed down our streets like a river. The pauperism of the State increased in a single year, according to the declaration of the State Board of Charities, twenty-four per cent., or almost exactly one-fourth. Our jails grew so populous that the Governor in his message to the Legislature declared their enlargement would be necessary if the License law was retained upon the statute books. Misery sprung up in many a dwelling, both of wealth and poverty. Young men lay drunk along our sidewalks and under the malls of Boston Common. The devastation swelled fearfully on every side.

Again the people rose and restored the law which had been repealed. One year sufficed for that iniquity to prevail. Their moral sense revived, and they saw that only prohibition could save the State. This they have enacted. It is again assailed. Leagues are formed for its overthrow; journals of respectability and influence denounce it; politicians plot against it; rumsellers pour out their money for its repeal; our foreign population are appealed to with inflammatory harangues from those who care nothing for them, but only for their own pecuniary, personal or political interests.

To you, the people of this ancient Commonwealth, against these combining forces of intemperance, we, your fellow-citizens in Convention assembled, appeal. We are not legally, but we trust we are morally, your representatives. We are of you and from you and with you. It is our own great State, our common pride and joy, the grave of our fathers and the cradle of our children, that is in peril through the machinations of evil men. For its salvation we appeal.

Your law has been enacted by your Legislature and approved by your Governor. It has already proved itself of immense benefit. It has shut up thousands of bars and made that fearfulest haunt of ruin, the bar-room, almost an obsolete institution. If supported by you, it will carry this reform to its desired consummation.

It is before you to-day for confirmation. Your course in the primary meetings, in the State conventions, in legislative nominations, at the polls, will be of the utmost importance. See to it that only true prohibitory men are chosen for the nominating conventions. Efforts may there be made to put nominees and platforms before you that will approve of license and overthrow our excellent law. We entreat you to send such men to these conventions as will put in nomination those candidates that are true to our principles.

The people of this State having for a generation declared in favor of prohibition, the parties that go before them for their suffrage should avow this as one of their principles. Whichever party will do this just duty will receive such support and win such success as never before was given it.

Be careful to elect true men to the Legislature. Let no party feuds, no private nor personal ambitions, no indifference, no carelessness, prevent the selection and election of tried men. Send the right men to the State House, both in the executive and legislative departments. Let not your enemy triumph over you.

This cause, fellow-citizens, is not confined within our own borders. It is a reform to which all the world is moving. All its advocates are looking to you this hour. Every State in New-England hangs on your decision. The great West is struggling after the same end. In Oregon and Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York, Illinois and Michigan, parties are being organized on the basis of prohibition. In England and Scotland the reform is spreading. The Primate of the English Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury, makes it a special topic of consideration at his conventions, and Archbishop MANNING, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, has avowed himself in its favor, while earnest men of every other church are uniting in this work.

If this State puts it on her banners, it will go forth everywhere to conquer. It will renew the South in righteousness. It will expel the greatest evil that now imperils our institutions. It will save our young men from the ruin that overhangs them. It will uplift our foreign population in virtue and comfort. It will deliver our great and growing metropolis from the evil that has so long possessed it. It will repress very largely crime, pauperism and misery of every sort, and advance mankind along the path of divine progress to its destined perfection.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions reported and adopted by the Convention are as follows:

Whereas, The people of this Commonwealth, through their legislative representatives, have enacted a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, we, representatives of the citizens of the Commonwealth in convention assembled, in behalf of the people of this State do hereby resolve:

1. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has ever proved an injury to mankind, as is shown by the attempts in all our history as a Commonwealth and in that of other nations to limit and restrain their use and sale.

2. This confession of all ages and countries is strengthened by the convictions of our own generation, as is seen in the movements in this country and in Great Britain for the abandonment of their use and the suppression of their sale.

3. This reform has made vast progress within the last fifty years in abolishing largely these beverages from the table, the sideboard and the social circle, in sweeping them out of the church, in raising up a generation from childhood to age that has been largely kept free from habits that had previously been of universal indulgence.

4. This reform is not only social and moral, but like all others that seek the purity and upbuilding of society, must suppress by law the sale of that which, by the confession of philanthropists of all ages, has been a chief source of poverty and crime.

5. This mode of treating a popular vice has always been adopted and will always be adopted. Thus gambling was denounced as wrongful and harmful, and then legally suppressed; thus lotteries were adjudged and prohibited; thus duelling was condemned and forbidden; thus slavery was arraigned and extirpated. The prohibition, therefore, of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage proceeds upon precisely the same basis as that on which all other triumphant reforms that mark the progress of mankind have marched to victory—first, a clear proof of the dangerous character and influence upon society of the evils opposed, and then the abolishment of them by law.

6. The statistics of boards and officers of prisons, alms-houses and charitable institutions show that not less than one-half of the pauperism and crime of the land is directly caused by the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, while a large portion of the remainder are indirectly caused by the same indulgence.

7. As the State has to support its paupers and criminals, it has the right to forbid the public sale of that which makes them such, and all attempts to deny that right are answered by the fact that those who pretend to oppose this prohibition are themselves compelled to attempt its restriction and limitation.

8. It is no infringement of personal liberty to forbid the sale of that which is harmful in its indulgence, and is the cause of general suffering and crime. The claim of personal liberty in duelling, boxing, cruel amusements and gambling, is as consistent and strong as that of personal liberty to indulge in this drinking of poisonous beverages, and the prohibition of their sale for these purposes is no more an infringement upon personal liberty than the prohibition of these other indulgences which society has long since forbidden, and in whose extirpation all good citizens rejoice.

9. This danger from the use of these intoxicating drinks is further increased by the fearful adulteration of these beverages, so that every class from the mildest to the strongest are intensified in all their evil effects by the active and deadly substances of which they are compounded.

10. The Prohibitory law enacted by our Legislature is a wise statute which in its previous form received the indorsement of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and of the United States, and proved itself very successful in the suppression of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in a large majority of the towns of this Commonwealth; and but for the uprising of the liquor-sellers, themselves would have succeeded in the abolition of this use and traffic in all the State. It has already, in the few weeks since its reënactment, accomplished much good, in the abolishing of many of the offensive places where liquors were sold, and if sustained it will purge the State of this vice and give her a material prosperity that can never otherwise be obtained.

11. We hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to maintain this law upon our statute-books, and to secure its impartial and complete enforcement.

12. We hereby call on the political parties of the Commonwealth to insert in their platforms the approval of prohibition, as a principle right in itself, of the highest benefit to the people, that has been approved by the State for the last thirty years, and in its present form for the last fifteen years, except a single year of falling away. It is, therefore, so completely the policy of the State, that its representative parties should indorse it and adopt it as their own.

13. The party that for nearly twenty years has controlled the administration of our State government is especially bound to recognize this principle, if it would continue to direct the counsels of the State. To its successful controversy with a gigantic national crime should now be added its controversy with another crime, national no less than local; and in which, if it is as faithful as it has been in that duty, still larger success awaits it than it has received from a grateful people emancipated from the thraldom of rum.

14. The Democratic Party, professing as its original corner-stone the equal rights of all men, should approve of a law which keeps men of every class from becoming slaves of the rumseller, and which insures that freedom from temptation that alone can make all men happy and virtuous, and we therefore urge upon these our fellow-citizens to declare themselves in favor of the Prohibitory law.

15. This cause is not the cause of Massachusetts only, but of all the country and of all the world. Unlike that of slavery with which we have waged so long and successful a warfare which had been first abolished elsewhere, this reform originates in America, and is proceeding thence to the salvation and elevation of all nations. We hail with praise and gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift its progress in other States and nations. We give our brethren in America and Europe God speed, and pledge ourselves never to cease our efforts until it shall be everywhere triumphant.

16. We thank the Constable of the Commonwealth for the faithfulness and progress evinced in the execution of the law and recognizing the difficulties in securing as Deputy Constables reliable men throughout the State; the obstacles which the far more numerous policemen of our several cities, who are under concurrent obligations to execute the laws, may throw in their way, and the brevity of the period within which the law had been operated, we call upon the citizens and officers of our cities and towns to cooperate with the Constable in its more complete execution.

17. That we gratefully recognize the various services of His Excellency Governor CLAFLIN to the cause of prohibition, especially in the appointment of judges by whom we may expect a faithful administration of the laws; and we hereby pledge His Excellency our hearty support in the discharge of all those onerous duties of which these services are the harbinger.

18. We hereby solemnly commit this great cause to the God and Saviour of our fathers, ourselves and our children, earnestly imploring His guidance in our counsels and conduct. His converting spirit to renew the hearts of those who are hostile to its benificent provisions, that by voice, vote and the Press they may advocate the excellence which they now oppose, and that He may deliver our beloved State from the curse and cause of intemperance, and advance our nation and manking through this reform, in His divine grace and nature.

19. That a daily Boston morning two cent paper devoted to Temperance, could be widely circulated, and could do great good, and this Convention accordingly indorses the efforts of Hon. J. M. USHER and others in that direction, and recommend a Committee consisting of Messrs. Wm. B. Spooner, L. W. Pond, Oliver Ames, Hon. Z. L. Raymond and John Nesmith.

20. The State Prohibitory Committee are authorized to call a Convention in case any exigency arises that shall in their judgment make it necessary.

Beware of the Eggs

which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

A Case of Remarkable Rupture and Successful Treatment.

Dr. SHERMAN has again given proof of his unparaleled success in the treatment of Rupture, in the reduction of one of tremendous proportions, which the subject himself had not been able to return for the past three years. No one ever saw a countenance lighten up more in the space of a moment than did that patient, on realizing the fact of its entire disappearance. He is a German, and has suffered for the past thirty years, finding only yesterday in Dr. SHERMAN'S method what he had been all that time seeking after.—*Advertisement.*

THE GREAT CAMP MEETING AT MERRICK.—The South Side Railroad will run trains from the depot, South 7th-st., Williamsburg, as follows: 8:20, 10:15 A. M.; 3:45, 5:05 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets for the trip, $1.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.—Governor Palmer's Reported States' Rights Speech; The Future of the Republican Party.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—Latest Political News: Senator Nicks' Chance for Renomination; Political Discussions, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Republican Party in the City of New-York; Burning Senator Pomeroy in Effigy; The Temperance Party Movement in Maine; Pendleton and Vallandigham; Democratic Military Law; Brief Notes.

The Railroad War.

Brief Recapitulation of the Leading Incidents of the Strife Between the Erie and Susquehanna Railroads; The Fighting and the Victors; Latest Proceedings in the Law Courts.

Record of Crime.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.—Elopement from Chicago; A Wife Robs Her Husband of a Child and Money; A Guilty Twain.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hilderbrand, the Missouri Outlaw; A Letter to His Parents.

TRAGIC SUICIDE.—A Prominent Minnesotian Destroys His Life; The Story of His Career; From Affluence to Poverty; Another Illustration of the Fickleness of Fortune.

THE TEXAS FUGITIVE.—The Rebel Major Pratt Discharged for Want of Evidence; Proceedings Before the United States Commissioner; Remarks by the District-Attorney.

DEFALCATION AND ELOPEMENT.—An Ogdensburg Broker Arrested in this City, Charged with Running Away with Another Man's Wife and Other People's Money.

INSURANCE ROBBERY.—The Washington Insurance Company Robbed of $128,000; Return of the Unnegotiable Funds by the Thieves.

BANK DEFALCATION.—Arrest of a Memphis Bank President Charged with Embezzlement.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONVENT HORRORS.—Terrible Tragedy in a Polish Nunnery; A Carmelite Nun Walled Up for Twenty Years in a Dark Cell; Her Discovery and Release by the Civil Authorities; A Harrowing Story of Religious Persecution; The Cruelties of the Inquisition Revived; Popular Indignation Against the Monastic Orders; The Convent Saved by the Military.

MINISTER SICKLES.—Presentation of Credentials to Regent Serrano; Address of the American Representative, and Reply thereto.

A STARTLING PROJECT.—M. de Lesseps proposes to do a Marvelous Work; The Desert of Sahara to be Made a Sea.

Editorial Comments.

Can we have a Legislature this Winter? An Oversight in the New Constitution.

The Wealth of the Country; Flattering Industrial Prospects.

The New South.

Important Prediction.

The Late Henry J. Raymond; An Autobiographical Fragment.

Borrowing Trouble.

A Great American University.

Another Injunction by Judge Barnard.

National Debts: A Contrast.

A Relic of the Olden Time.

The Austrian Reformation: Another Step in Advance.

Democratic Tactics.

The Gallows.

Miscellaneous Topics.

Agricultural Affairs.

NOTES AT THE MARKETS.—The Reason for High Prices; Extortions of Middlemen; Large Crop of Potatoes; California Pears; The Peach Trade.

SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.—Freedom from Yellow Fever; The Cotton and Sugar Crop; Advance in Real Estate, and Indications of General Prosperity.

PHILOSOPHY OF UNDER-DRAINING.—The Blackberry Fungus; How to Handle an Ox-Whip; Drought in Maine; Manuring Meadows; Water for Bees; The Time to Skim Milk; Drought in Virginia; The Habit of the Wheat Plant; Agricultural Brevities.

Financial and Commercial.

The Financial and Commercial Summaries, expressly prepared for the WEEKLY TIMES, and given in each issue, embrace reliable reports of all important movements in Money, Gold, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Produce and Merchandise.

Live Stock Markets.

A detailed account of latest operations in the Live Stock Markets is given in each issue by a competent and reliable reporter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold every where, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Save Money in buying Chromos by going up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

DIED.

ABRAHAMSZ.—On Tuesday, Aug. 17, at Newark, ANNIE C. E., aged 1 year and 9 months, only child of John P. (deceased) and Annie C. L. Abrahamsz.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, A. Scharff, Esq., Mount Prospect-av., on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock train from foot of Liberty-st.

BEDINGER.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 17, CAROLINE B., widow of the late Henry Bedinger, of Virginia, and daughter of John W. Lawrence, in the 42d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

CRUMBY.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 17, JOHN CRUMBY, late of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence at Oyster Bay, L. I., on Friday, 20th inst., at 1 P. M. The train leaves Hunter's Point, L. I., at 10½ A. M. for Syosset, where carriages will be waiting.

DENNING.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Monday, Aug. 16, at 9 o'clock A. M., CATHARINE DENNING, widow of William Denning, deceased, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral at the house on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FORBES.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 17, EMMA FORBES, daughter of the late Garrett Forbes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Robert Ferguson, No. 832 Greenwich-st., on Friday, Aug. 20, at 4 o'clock.

FULLER.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, ARTHUR BININGER, youngest son of J. Cutler and Emily H. Fuller.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOODRICH.—At her home, No. 132 Temple-st., New-Haven, suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, Mrs. JULIA W. GOODRICH, widow of the late Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich, and daughter of Noah Webster, LL. D., in her 77th year.

The funeral will be attended from her late residence on Friday, the 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GRAYDON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 17, suddenly, at Denver, Col., SAMUEL GRAYDON.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOWRIE.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, at the residence of her brother, Rev. T. S. Childs, Mrs. MARY K. LOWRIE, widow of the late Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New-York.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 12th-st., on Friday, at 2½ P. M.

READING.—On Wednesday morning, EDITH, youngest child of M. Floy and Adelaide Reading, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents on Staten Island. Carriages will be in waiting at the West New-Brighton landing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from New-York.

SCHAFFER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, at Jamaica, L. I., CHRISTIAN WILLIAM, eldest child of John Le Grand and Caroline Mead Schaffer, aged 3 years and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grand parents, No. 251 West 14th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 16, at Rye, N. Y., WILLIAM SMITH, aged 71 years.

The funeral will be attended from the Episcopal Church in Rye, at 1½ P. M., on Thursday, Aug. 19. Trains leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 9 and 11:30 A. M.

VAN VOORHIS.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, ELIAS W. VAN VOORHIS, of the City of New-York, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 129 East 36th-st., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails for Europe during the week ending Aug. 21, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, P. M.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, cured by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
THE CATHOLIC WORLD.
SEPTEMBER, 1869.

CONTENTS:

I. DAYBREAK. (Concluded.)
II. A GLIMPSE OF IRELAND.
III. PRIMEVAL MAN.
IV. ANGELA. Chapter III.
V. THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.
VI. HON. THOMAS DONGAN, GOVERNOR OF NEW-YORK.
VII. BEETHOVEN. (Concluded.)
VIII. THE ASSUMPTION OF OUR LADY.
IX. THE CONVERSION OF ROME.
X. PAGANINA.
XI. RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.
XII. ST. ORIN'S PRIORY; or Extracts from the Note-Book of an American in a French Monastry.
XIII. "THE NEW-ENGLANDER" ON THE MORAL ASPECTS OF ROMANISM.
XIV. SICK.
XV. HOW MATANZAS CAME TO BE CALLED MATANZAS.
XVI. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Single copies, 50 cents; $5 per Year.

NEW-YORK:
THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
LAWRENCE KEHOE,
GENERAL AGENT,
NO. 126 NASSAU-STREET.

The trade supplied by the American News Company.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER.

OUT TO-DAY.
CONTENTS:

IMPERIALISM IN AMERICA, (concluding paper,) by EDWARD A. POLLARD; BRING THE NATIONS NEARER, (Poem,) by GEORGE W. BUNGAY; FACTS ABOUT WORKING WOMEN, by ELEANOR KIRK; AN AVENGER OF BLOOD, by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK; I AM GOING TO SEEK MY FORTUNE, (Poem,) by J. W. WATSON; SIGHT-SEEING ABROAD, by JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE; BEAUTY AND THE BALLOT, by GEORGE WAKEMAN; FASHIONABLE "FULL DRESS" FOR WOMEN, by HOWARD GLYNDON; MY EXPERIENCE OF A VACATION DAY AND WEEK IN RICHMOND, by S. A. BROCK; WHAT ARE WE HERE TO DO? (Poem,) by R. W. EASTERBROOKS; A THRILLING INCIDENT AT NIAGARA, by J. FRANKLIN FITTS; HOW WE BAGGED THE BUSHWHACKERS, by Col. T. A. DODGE; BOHEMIANS, by C. M. LEE; THE UTES AND SIOUX, by JULIA PIERREPONT; with a full Editorial Department, touching lightly upon the topics of the day.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
S. S. PACKARD, Publisher,
[illegible]

THE ENGLISH FORGERS.

Arrival of Sergeant Spittle to take the Prisoners—The Last Scene in the Case.

The readers of the TIMES have been fully informed of the arrest of CLEMENT HARWOOD and JOHN HATCHER, charged with having committed a forgery in England, and all subsequent proceedings in the case, including the return of the fugitives to England in charge of Detective IRVING, on the day succeeding that on which a telegram was received from Inspector BAILEY, of the City Police, London, announcing that an officer would leave to take charge of the prisoners. This decisive step was taken by Superintendent KENNEDY as the only means in his power to thwart those attorneys who were about to invoke the writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of the accused, which the Superintendent knew must result in their discharge, and, what was worse, in putting in their hands all the money which had been taken from them.

The prisoners gone, and the money with them, the case was dropped out of the list of current news until yesterday, when it was revived by the arrival of Sergeant SPITTLE, of the City Police, London, who had been dispatched across the ocean to take charge of prisoners who had already reached London in charge of Detective IRVING. Sergeant SPITTLE was accompanied by the complainant in the case and his solicitor, and these parties yesterday morning had a protracted interview with Superintendent KENNEDY at the Central Police Office. As one result of this conference it was found that no information whatever as to the transactions of the forgers was to be given to the public, and this resolution called to mind the singular fact that no reference whatever has been made to the case in any English newspaper.

Love, Jealousy, Pistols and the P. R.

From the San Francisco Times, Aug. 7.

One of the little "unpleasantnesses" which frequently arise between men who form an undying attachment for the same woman has just occurred in this city, and we hasten to chronicle the fact that although both the combatants are considerably wounded, the result will not be utter annihilation. The case under consideration is one in which a German grocer and an American, a clerk in a ship-chandlery, both have a yearning for a beautiful young lady who has thus far shown no particular preference for either.

THE RIVALS FALL OUT—A BLOW.

Last Sunday the German lover, whom we will call HANS, called on the lady in question and invited her company to Dr. SCUDDER's church in the evening. She accepted the invitation and named the hour she would be ready to accompany him. Toward evening the American, whom we will designate as JONATHAN, called on the lady and settled himself in a chair by her side in a manner which indicated that he came to spend the evening. She told him that she had an engagement to attend church, but as HANS was not at hand when the hour appointed arrived, she went with JONATHAN. They listened to an eloquent sermon, and then started to return home. It seems that HANS had been belated, and on finding that his rival had stepped in between him and the object of his adoration, he became exceeding wroth. He hung around the door of the church until the services were over, and then walked with heavy heart down the street. On glancing over his shoulder he saw the hated JONATHAN with the beautiful lady hanging on his arm. He immediately turned and confronted them and hissed through his teeth to the fair one, "Nice woman, you!" The words had no sooner escaped from his lips than JONATHAN struck him a blow that sent him reeling into the gutter. HANS soon picked himself up, and uttering in tones of thunder, "I'll vay you for that!" turned on his heel and walked away.

A CHALLENGE.

On Monday morning, before JONATHAN was out of doors, a colored man came to the house with a note, on which was written: "I'll fight a duel with you—name your friend." A gentleman called before he had finished his breakfast, and announced that he was HANS' "friend," and would make the necessary arrangements. The two started down town, and on the way called on a gentleman, who, after a moment's private conversation with JONATHAN, was introduced as his "friend." The two "friends" held a consultation, and arranged that HANS and JONATHAN should fight a duel with pistols, on Wednesday, in Alameda County. One of the friends was unexpectedly called out of the city on the day named, and the interesting event was postponed until yesterday.

TO THE FIELD OF CARNAGE.

At an early hour yesterday morning our reporter, while sauntering along the city front in search of items, saw four men, who were conversing in a low tone, at the Alameda Ferry landing. They seemed to be greatly concerned for fear they were being watched. The appearance of the party gave such strong indications of an item that our reporter followed them on to the boat, and at 7:20 A. M. they started across the bay for Alameda. On the trip our reporter sympathized with one of the friends, and insisted on talking with him about the weather and the healthfulness of the climate. At length he convinced the man that he knew something was in the air, and that he would like to accompany the party as a spectator. The offer was accepted, after an assertion was obtained from our reporter that he was not a Police or other officer of the law in disguise. By this time the party were ready to disembark. They jumped aboard the cars, and in a few moments alighted at Schutzen Park. They wended their way around to an open space in the grove, about half a mile southeast of the park, and here preparations were made for the duel. The solemn character of the meeting quite overcame the "friends," and they held a consultation to see if the bloody affair could not be avoided. The principals were growing more agitated every moment. At length the "friends" came forward and announced that with the consent of the principals the duel would be dispensed with, and the affair settled in accordance with the rules governing the pugilistic ring.

PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER.

The hair-trigger pistols were placed back in the case; a ring was marked out on the ground, and the rivals commenced to shed their superfluous clothing. HANS, who weighs about 160 pounds, stripped finely. JONATHAN, who only weighs about 125 pounds, looked much inferior in point of strength, but what he lacked in "heft" was fully made up in agility. "Time" was called, and the rivals came promptly to the scratch. A look of deep hatred flashed from their eyes, and it was very evident that the contest was going to be a bitter and lively one. At first they were very shy of each other, and the sparring was anything but scientific. But they were not there to display their pugilistic training, they came for "blood!" Soon the blows commenced to fall thick and heavy; hitting anywhere between the top of the head and the knees being in order. The first round lasted about five minutes, and was terminated by JONATHAN giving HANS a terrible blow behind the ear, which sent him to earth. He did not even kick after he fell, and the little crowd gathered around him with fear and trembling. He soon returned to consciousness, and on calling "time," came up promptly to the scratch. Twenty-three rounds were fought in the same awkward style, JONATHAN proving in each the better man. The fight terminated by JONATHAN getting HANS' head in chancery. HANS did not like this much, but he stood the punishment like a trump for about a minute, and then he cried: "Nuff; go right avay, now!" and lopped down upon the ground—JONATHAN taking advantage of the situation by falling heavily on him. JONATHAN was declared the victor; but he had paid for it all it was worth. Their faces were pounded out of shape and badly swollen. The blood was washed from their countenances, and with handkerchiefs around their heads, the homeward march was commenced. The rivals agreed that they would go out of the city and remain until their bruises were healed, and that when they returned they would go together and visit the "innocent cause of the war," and abide by her decision.

On arriving in this city one of the rivals immediately departed for San Jose and the other for Haywood.

Death from Hydrophobia.

About three months since a young lad named ROBINSON, of West Jamaica, Long Island, was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. As the wound healed up nicely, and the physicians were of the opinion that it was of no very serious nature, no fears were entertained as to the safety of the young man. On Monday, however, he was attacked with hydrophobia, and after suffering three fits died a most agonizing death.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Delancey-st., No. 117, 19x75	$6,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x65	23,000
Macdougal-st., e. s., lot No. 13, Robert Robinson's map, 25x100	nom.
13th-st., s. s., lot No. 104, map made by Uzal W. Freeman, 25x115.8x25x123	25,000
26th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	15,500
28th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.8	25,000
52d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	nom.
62d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	19,000
78th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.2	2,500
106th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16x100.9	1,000
106th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 100x100.9	25,000
2d-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 3d-st., 98.6x100x85x25x11.6 x75	80,000
10th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 158th-st., 50x100	22,500
Leases Recorded.	
Division-st., No. 25, 7 years and 8 months, per annum	$1,900
Spring-st., No. [illegible], 5 years, per annum	1,080
33d-st., East, No. 1, 1 year, 8 months and 17 days, per annum	4,200
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Atlantic-av., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 50x80	$15,000
Decatur-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 160x100	
Lewis-av. and McDonough-st., s. w. corner, 125 [illegible]x100x155	17,000
Diamond-st., s. s., 1,198.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 100x168	4,250
Hoyt and Wyckoff sts., n. corner, 20x80	10,000
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	700
Lynch-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Harrison-av., 22x100	650
Leonard-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Court-st., 29.6x100	5,000
Monroe-st., e. s., 201.9 ft. n. of G. Cozine's land, 25x94	250
Nassau-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 20x96.9	1,000
Prospect-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 25x100	400
Prospect-st., n. w. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 50x100	840
Quincy-st., n. s., 276 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 18.9 x62.8	5,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 405 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	7,500
Stanton-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 20x50	2,000
Warren-st., s. w. s., 391.7 ft. s. of 6th-av., 21x 100	14,000
Atlantic and Troy avs., s. w. corner, 40x100	12,500
Gates-av., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100	9,400
Johnson-av., n. e. s., 75 ft. s. e. of Prospect-st., 87 x111x88x100	1,200
Ralph-av., e. s., 140.7 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 63.4x 144x49.6x120	675
Utica-av. and Earl-st., s. e. cor., 489.4x200.2x489.5 x200	7,200
Utica-av., e. s., 28 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 28x103.7	300
Lot No. 70, K. Blake's map	150
Lots Nos. 1,333, 1,334, 1,335, 1,336, Burcham's Asst. map of Williamsburg	800
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Jamaica.	
Lots Nos. 978 to 1,001, 1,003, 1,005 and 952 to 963, forty lots, each 25x100, Silas Butler's map	$1,000
Port Washington.	
Road from Hegeman's to steamboat wharf, n. s., adjoining Wetmore's, 73x289	$300
Oyster Bay.	
Road from Central Park to Vandewater's, s. s., adjoining Bedell's, 5¼ acres, Smith's	$1,780
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
8th-av., w. s., lot No. 161, Central Mt. Vernon, 100x100	$550
Mount Pleasant.	
Tarrytown to Bedford road, w. s., 5 acres	$9,000
Rye.	
Pearl-st., e. s., adj. W. Rascoe's, 60x149	$925
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, map of Rye Park, 3 70-100 acres	9,671
West Farms.	
Spring-st., s. w. s., 185 ft. s. e. of North-av., 29 x100	$275
Fordham-av., e. s., part lot No. 7, Upper Morrisania, 25x271	2,500
Madison-av., w. s., 285 ft. from Kingsbridge-road, 25x186	575
Madison-av., part of lot No. 140, map Central Morrisania, 50x120	2,700
Taylor-av., n. w. s., s. ½ of No. 146, Belmont, 50x145	250
Taylor-av., n. w. s., n. ½ of No. 146, Belmont, 50x145	250
Valentine and Grant avs., n. e. corner, 50x200	600
White Plains.	
Railroad-av. and Rabbit-st., s. w. corner, 52x180	$7,500
Yonkers.	
Hudson-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 77x119	$2,100
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
South 4th-st., s. s., 151 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 17x95	$5,000
Bergen.	
Prospect-av., s. s., 261 ft. e. of West Side-av., 100x200	$2,800
Oak-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of Ocean-av., 25x100	400
Bayonne.	
Av. D., plots Nos. 7 to 14 inclusive, block No. 7, 122x205	$11,975
Bayonne-av., s. s., plots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, block No. 10, each 25x190	
Plots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, block No. 11, Bramhall map	
North Bergen.	
New road from Bull's Ferry to Fort Lee Hill, adjoining lands of R. J. Knapp, ½ acre	$2,600
Hoboken-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100	370
An undivided half of six acres, part of lot No. 3, estate of Jos. Danielson	3,200
Harrison.	
Turnpike road, s. s., at n. w. corner lot No. 41, on map of the Jerolamen property, 26 75-100x128x 169 75-100	$1,500
Newark.	
Springfield-av., s. s., 52 ft. front	$5,000
Court and Hunterdon sts., s. e. corner, distant 160 ft., 45 ft. front	535
Bloomfield.	
Orchard-st., e. s., indefinite location, 47x175	$300
Montclair.	
Centre Myrtle-av., 310 ft. from s. s. Cedar-av., 155x431	$9,250
Orange.	
Dodd-st., s. s., 93 ft. e. of Sherman-st., 46x132	$450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A property on 5th-av., 50x100, all covered with first-class buildings; suitable for a hotel, club or institution; located near 42d-st.; price $150,000; ground in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. P. Graves, containing about 47 acres, one and a half miles from depot. On the premises are a large and costly mansion house, with all the modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings, all in excellent order. A new road, passing under the railroad bridge, has been lately made, obviating the necessity of crossing the track. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., or at farm-house, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE —Furnished or unfurnished, located near Riverdale, 6 miles from Central Park; large mansion, gate-house, green-house, grapery and carriage-house; 10 acres land; the owner has occupied it 20 years. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st. J. ODELL.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT A GREAT bargain, with four acres, good outbuildings, nice fruit and shade trees, at Milburn, N. J.; very high; beautiful scenery; near Mayor Hall, De Rouge, Keller, Brugiere, Renwick, Cox and Farley. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

THE SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York, have for sale desirable farms and homes in all parts of the South, all sizes and at all prices, on extra liberal terms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET BY THE MONTH,

Store and basement, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Address E. SACCHI, corner Broadway and 49th-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone house, store, fitted gas fixtures, fourteen rooms, furnace, &c., for first-class boarding or dwelling; rent moderate; No. 439 4th-av. N. T. PIKE, No. 436 4th-av. Fine store for fancy or millinery business.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE LARGE three-story brick dwelling-house No. 50 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. Apply, for permits and for further information, to C. H. CLARK, No. 37 William-st.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN PROCURE board at a cottage in a beautiful location, three miles from Delaware Water Gap; plenty fruit. Address A. M. H., Box No. 61 Stroudsburg, Penn.

A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at a moderate price; location, 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; no agents need apply. Apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway, N. Y.

A LEASE OF HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, with furniture for sale; bargain for some person; must be sold. JAQUES, No. 268 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 116 EAST 22D-ST., NEAR 4TH-av., to a private family, with the parlor, mirrors and gas fixtures, three rooms deep in good order.

PERSONS HAVING HOUSES OR apartments to let, would do well to leave them at GEO. R. MOORE'S real estate and insurance office, No. 449 Hudson-st., near Morton-st.

FINANCIAL.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

Invites attention to the following first-class RAILROAD BONDS:

NEWARK AND ORANGE, guaranteed by NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 7 per cent., free of Government tax. 95 and interest.

WINONA AND ST. PETERS—First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond owned by CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY. 82½ and interest.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—Land grant. 8 per cent., free of Government tax. 82½ and interest.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK, guaranteed by State of Georgia. 7 per cent. 90 and interest.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA, lease assumed by ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY. 7 per cent. 82½ and interest.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY. 7 per cent. 80 and interest.

Governments exchanged without charge. Circulars sent.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following-named certificates of Stock, each for one hundred shares of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, in the name of Charles Hitchcock: Nos. [illegible], 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247 and 2248.

The same were stolen from this Company, and transfer has been stopped.

JAMES C. FARGO,
General Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	522	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business

JAY COOKE & CO.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH $14,860,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month of July $160,150, against $98,218 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
PAID IN $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows [illegible] interest on [illegible].

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BEEDAN, Manager.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 112 Broadway.
NOTICE.

The following United States bonds have been stolen from this Company, and the public are notified and cautioned not to purchase or sell the same:

Bond No. 120,793, dated Nov. 1, 1865, for $1,000.
Bond No. 9,577, dated Nov. 16, 1861, for $500.
Bond No. 4,661, dated June 15, 1864, for $500.

J. C. FARGO,
General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

PASSENGER CARS FOR SALE—TEN new passenger cars, now ready for delivery; first-class in every respect. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122¾	123¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	120¼	120½
Coupon, 1881	123	123¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	120	120⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	121	121½	10-40 Regist'd	110	110⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	123	123¼	10-40 Coupon	113⅜	113⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅜	121⅝	Gold	133⅛	133⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	121⅜	121⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120	120¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
TRANSFER AGENTS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 56, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 135, 517, 487, 209, 60, 204, 182, 573, 180, 226, [illegible], [illegible], 194, 595, 232, 214, 337, 451, 439, 540, 370, 99 and 395, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.

☞ ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 28, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

THE DIVIDEND ON THE STOCK of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company will be paid at this office on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,535 36.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.

Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 55 Monroe-street.

Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 2 Ann-street.

Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street; both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.

Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.

Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.

Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue, to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 53 Cedar-st., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 28th day of July until the 30th day of August, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending December 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

JOSHUA F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 28.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD A. MOSS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HORACE E. BROWN and CHARLES G. MONELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VICTOR KLUGMANN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Victor Klugmann, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au19-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASAHEL H. HEATH and THOMAS W. B. HUGHES, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Asahel H. Heath and Thomas W. B. Hughes, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Attorney for Petitioners.

au19-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. PURDY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William M. Purdy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John F. Schepeler, John D. Schepeler and Leon Rosenplaenter, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,465.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY and JOHN J. KRAUSS.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry E. Dibblee, David P. Bingley and John J. Krauss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of August, 1869.

JAMES R. CLARK, Jr., Assignee,
No. 142 Duane-st.

au12-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT —Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. DRUMGOLD and WILLIAM L. PROCH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James T. Drumgold and William L. Proch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 29th day of April, A. D. 1869.

LIONEL MOSES, Assignee,
No. 52 Beaver-st.

au12-law3wTh*

NO. 2,007.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL EMANUEL and MOSES HEYMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Manuel Emanuel and Moses Heyman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of February, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

au19-law3wTh*

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 120 WEST 26th-st., near 6th-av.—Consultation and treatment strictly confidential and private for all complaints, from whatever cause produced. Complete restoration of manly vigor even to the aged.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

YOUNG MEN WHO SUFFER THE effects of self abuse can find relief at their own homes at no cost. Address, with stamp, CHARLES N. MORRIS, Post Office, New-York.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 84 Chatham-st.; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

MACHINERY.

Machinery Sale!

The Jersey City Locomotive Works Company

Offer for Sale, their ENTIRE STOCK of MACHINERY, TOOLS AND ENGINEERING PLANT.

The machinery was procured from celebrated manufacturers, and has been kept in the best of order. Any information relating thereto will be furnished, together with descriptive Catalogue and Price List, on application to the Company's Agent,

WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS.

Office corner Steuben and Warren Streets,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE!

In buildings where PERKINS' Fire-Proof Cold-Air Iron Shutters and Doors are used, fire cannot spread. Sample shutters at Washington Iron Works, Office No. 57 Liberty-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. DR. FRENCH AND MRS. McNIEL, of Philadelphia, Clairvoyant, Test and Business Mediums, can be consulted at No. 238 West 31st-st., for one week only. Also diagnosis disease and magnetic treatment. Circle every evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A MONTHLY NURSE, DISENGAGED at present, wishes a situation for the Fall with a lady desiring her services; understands the care of sick people; has no objection to travel. Call or address NURSE, No. 238 East 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; best City reference; country calls need not apply. Call at No. 218 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best City reference of two years. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 42 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby, and can give the best of City reference of three years. Call for two days at No. 218 West 17th-st., four doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A SITUATION as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing if required; 10 years best of City reference. Apply at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young colored woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, dress hair, operate on several sewing machines; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook, and would assist in the washing, or would do the general housework of a small family; good baker; good City reference. Inquire at No. 919 8th-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City references, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; makes bread and biscuit; does up linens in style; wages $15. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young woman; a thorough seamstress; cut and fit, operates on machines; good dressmaker; good reference; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; can do all good family baking; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 214 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman, a situation as cook; can do either French or English cooking; wages moderate; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, families' and gentlemen's washing; would go out a few days in the week; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good reference. Call for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., in basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork alone. Call at No. 27 North Washington-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel or boarding-house by a young lady who has the best City reference. Address No. 313 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A PLACE IN a private family; the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND to any one wishing a capable, trusty child's nurse or competent attendant for an invalid while crossing the ocean, a Scotch girl, who for her passage to England or Scotland would give her services. She has been in her present situation over three years; was recommended by one of the first physicians of London; has been found faithful and competent. Address J. S., Roslyn, L. I.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man; one child; thoroughly understands the laying out of grounds, the care of a gentleman's place in all its particulars; can furnish the most satisfactory recommendations to that effect for the last nine years. Address M. K., seed store, No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience; understands the breaking and management of young horses; can drive four in hand when required; can give the best testimonials as regards honesty, sobriety and willingness. Address J. C., No. 1,206 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., or No. 474 3d-av., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A highly respectable and competent man, with four years' City reference from last employer; will be found a valuable man to any family requiring his services. Call or address WAITER, No. 38 East 23d-st., basement door, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, first-class apartments, second floor, with full board; would prefer to go where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, naming terms, E. S. W., Box No. 1,225 Post Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man who is competent to take charge of green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c.; has the best of reference as to character and ability. Address M. C., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands his business; can give undoubted references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at the private stable No. 24 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is a good driver in the City or country; is willing to make himself useful; or as porter in a store; best of reference given. Address for two days F. B. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, whose general conduct and business acquirements during a long period of uninterrupted practice will be satisfactorily vouched for on application for W. H., No. 41 Park-row, or No. 878 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a thoroughly practical man, who is competent to take charge of hot and cold graperies, fruit, vegetable and flower garden. Address L. W., seed store, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish first-class recommendations from last employer. Call or address P. W., No. 29 Madison-st., or P. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A situation as coachman; has lived with last family twelve years. Address P. H. T., No. 84 5th-av., corner 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—WET NURSES AND SICK nurses, with references, can be had by applying at LOUIS & MRS. HANSEN'S nurse agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man, with one boy, 10 years old; understands gardening and small farming; reference given. Address D. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has four years' reference from his last employer. Call or address M. R., No. 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT watchman by a respectable Protestant man. Address T. R., No. 6 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND USEFUL man, on a gentleman's place a few miles from the City. One who has some knowledge of flowers and the keeping of lawn and grounds, may apply at the office of the Northern Railroad Company, foot of Pavonia-av., Jersey City, Chambers-st. Ferry, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., for excellent situations, cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, laundresses, young girls, and those lately landed. Come one, come all.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING house a competent salesman for the shawl department, accustomed to the jobbing trade. HALSTEAD, HAINES & CO., No. 373 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG man that will make himself useful; good reference required. Apply at No. 267 Bleecker-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. D. CLARK and EMANUEL MERWEDE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of florist will in future be conducted by J. D. CLARK, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, near 24th-st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of SCHUBKEGEL & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. EDWARD WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

PHILIP SCHUBKEGEL,
EDWARD WHITE.

Dated Aug. 14, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26	Russia, Wed'sday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.........Aug. 21	COLUMBIA.........Sept. 11
IOWA.........Aug. 28	EUROPA.........Sept. 18
BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4	INDIA.........Sept. 25

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON........Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,)........Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin.............	$100	Steerage............	$35
To London............	105	To London........	40
To Paris...............	115	To Paris...........	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool............	$80	Liverpool............	$30
Halifax............	20	Halifax............	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer....	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA. 3,392 tons........Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.........Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons..........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons........Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons........Sept. 29, at 12 M.
CABIN PASSAGE.......................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.........................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P.M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.........................Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $150 to $200, according to location of berth. Steerage. $75.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...............Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE...............Aug. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE TIMES A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance by this line, one-half per cent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by I. R. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GULF STREAM.....MCCREERY.....Saturday, Aug. 21
MARIPOSA........KEMBLE..........Saturday, Aug. 28

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Cabin Passage, $20.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 1.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. BIENVILLE will follow.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF stocks and bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 19, 1869, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, which has been the established custom for many years, or special sales made on any day desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for Warren County, Ohio, in case No. 3,476, of *ex parte* Joseph Anderson, Receiver Cincinnati, Lebanon and Xenia Railroad Company, I will offer at public auction, at the door of the Court-house, in Lebanon, in said County, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, A. D. 1869,

At 2 o'clock P. M., the following property of said Company, viz: The road bed, (partially completed,) right of way, fixtures and franchises. The said right of way, fixtures and road bed, extends from the village of Lebanon near the east side thereof, to, or near, the village of Sharon, in Hamilton County, Ohio, passing through a small part of Butler County, Ohio. Said property and right has been appraised at the sum of $6,000, and will not be sold for less than two-thirds the appraised value thereof. Terms, cash.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Receiver C., L. & X. Railroad Company.
J. M. & J. E. SMITH, Attorneys for Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 19, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:

872 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex *Fury*.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River:
695 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex *Dan. Draper*.
Immediately after, on Pier No. — East River:
420 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex *Due Fratelli*.
Immediately after, within the store:
257 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
100 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—FRIDAY, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M., at the Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, regular weekly sale. Parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; mirrors, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets. Also, at 12 M., light top road buggy, one jump-seat top wagon, Boston gig. All in good order.

INSTRUCTION.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS.—Ladies or gentlemen may take lessons. Private instruction in separate parlors, at all hours. Classes at 9, 3 and 7½ P. M. Bookkeeping and higher mathematics.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Established 1838.

HARVARD COLLEGE,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1869-70.

The academic year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. The second examination for admission to the College will take place on Sept. 9, 10 and 11, beginning at 8 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 9. Attendance on the three days is required.

UNIVERSITY COURSES ON PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.

The course on modern literature begins Sept. 13. The course on philosophy begins Sept. 14.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The year begins Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in three years.

LAW SCHOOL.

The lectures begin Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in two years.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The lectures of the Winter term begin Nov. 3.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

The regular term of lectures begins Nov. 3, and continues four months.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL and SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

The year begins Sept. 15. The second examination for admission will take place on Sept. 15.

Catalogues, giving full information, will be sent upon application. CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT HER NEW RESIDENCE, No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,) ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22. NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

THE WESTON BOARDING SCHOOL is a strictly first class school for boys. It has been established thirty-five years; its location is healthy, retired and convenient; its buildings are new and capacious; it prepares for either business or college; it is military in organization; its teachers are the best to be had, and the number of scholars is limited to fifty. Terms, $400 per year. Parents are invited to call, or send for catalogue to A. S. JARVIS, Weston, Conn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

THE LESPINASSE.—FORT WASHINGTON (French Institute, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, 5 Pine-st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENG- lish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 6.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF TWELVE BOYS at Unionville, N. Y., three hours from New-York by railroad; pleasant and healthful location. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N.Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C.—Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is kept open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Applicants secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 158 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSI- cal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 222 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUC- tion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 13. Mrs. C. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAM C. MEARS, MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Letters and applications promptly attended to. No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.

Rev. Dr. GARDNER,
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.

NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,

COME BACK SEPT. 14.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$63 for a lady pays for board, carpeted and fully-furnished rooms, fuel and washing, together with common English branches for term of thirteen weeks, beginning Sept. 2. For a gentleman, with room uncarpeted, $60. The graduating course may be pursued, or students may select from fifty classes those branches most needed to fit them for college, for teaching, for business, or for the duties of practical or of professional life. For fifteen years the best sustained of any boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. For catalogue, with full particulars, address Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.

Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE- open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J. Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS— At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARD- ing School for girls, No. 99 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS governess for young children to instruct in English branches. Special attention given to drawing. Can give high recommendation from School of Design. Best of reference given and required. Address E. C. O., Box No. 808 Pittsburg, Penn.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED by a young lady, capable of teaching English branches and music; references of the best character given and required. Address GOVERNESS, care of H. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, competent to teach Latin and the higher English branches, desires a position as governess or assistant teacher. Address S. W. J., Station C.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A situation as governess. Inquire of Mr. and Mrs. TERRY, No. 455 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, speaking English fluently, a situation as nurse or seamstress. Apply at No. 4 West 27th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—A family having rented a spacious and elegantly furnished house are prepared to dispose of a second floor, consisting of five communicating rooms, with bath, containing all modern conveniences, to a family with first-class board. Also a suite of front rooms on third floor. House, location and all appointments unexceptionable. Best references given and required. Private stable to rent.

WANTED—BOARD, WITH PRIVATE TA- ble, for a family of two adults, two children and nurse, in good location; two bed-rooms and parlor required; references exchanged. Address Box No. 6,786, Post Office.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—NEWLY AND handsomely furnished suites of rooms, with all improvements, overlooking Madison-square; also one or two single rooms.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, second floor; bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water; without board. No. 12 Charles-st. (Warren-place.)

HARLEM.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with board at Harlem; location pleasant, and convenient to 3d-av. cars. Address L. E. B., Station L, Harlem.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, without board, in a private house. No. 29 East 24th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. No. 24 West 30th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, No. 145 East 16th-st., near first-class restaurant. Apply from 6 to 8 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF gentlemen, with their wives, or a few young ladies or young gentlemen of correct moral habits, can obtain board, with pleasant rooms, on favorable terms, at Bayonne, twenty-five minutes from the City, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of Rev. L. H. VAN DYCK, near the depot.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE on the bank of South Shrewsbury River, two miles from Long Branch; good table; vegetables raised on the place; well shaded; terms moderate. Address HENDRICK SMOCK, on the premises, Oceanport, Monmouth County, N. J., or J. E. HYDE, No. 2 Columbia-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding at Maplewood Station, South Orange, N. J.; families or ladies preferred the year round; prices very reasonable. For particulars apply to R. C. SPEAR & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

GRAND HOP AT HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.

C. A. STETSON, JR.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.

CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M., to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P.M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS AND SAILOR hats; high Spanish hats, $2; feathers of all kinds, ribbons, traveling bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—HEIRS WANTED.—IF WILLIAM BAIN, a native of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, who left Scotland in the year 1838, was supposed to have settled in the State of Illinois, and was last heard of at Pittsburg, Penn., or, should he be dead, if his heirs would communicate with Messrs. YEATS & FLOCKHART, Advocates, &c., No. 84 King-st., Aberdeen, Scotland, they might hear of something to their advantage.

FOR ADOPTION—A BEAUTIFUL LIT- tle girl, sixteen months old. Apply at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, front room.

REMOVAL.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND WEST 23D-ST., Box No. 839 POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THIS Company have been removed from No. 187 West-st., and will from this date be located at this place.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THE MOST CHEERFUL AND ENLIVENING ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRODUCED.
102D to 110TH REPRESENTATIONS OF GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND HIGHLY POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK,
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX,
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX,
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE,
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFYS,
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THEIR ART,
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HUNGARIAN DANCE and HARVEST HOME.
MLLE. HANIOLA, her brothers Imre and Bolossy.
Eleven Hungarians and thirty Corps de Ballet.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

Now under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. EVERY NIGHT, Robertson's new comedy upon LIFE at continental Summer resorts, entitled PLAY.

With new scenery by Roberts and Duflaeg, original music by Robert Stoepel, Musical Director; costumes a la mode, and a cast of surprising power, including:

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. H. RYNER,
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss AGNES ETHEL,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY LEWIS.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

New-York Amusement Company..........Proprietors
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
The new Spectacular, Fairy
EXTRAVAGANZA AND PANTOMIME,
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS,
prepared expressly for this Theatre, and presented in a style of unparalleled
SPLENDOR AND MAGNIFICENCE.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY.
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES OF SURPASSING RICHNESS AND BEAUTY,
AND A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE.
IN THE SALONS AND CAFES AMUSANTS numerous entertainments will be given by professors and artists of acknowledged ability and superiority.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
Broadway.—Corner 30th-st.—Broadway.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION to all the ATTRACTIONS, 30 cents.
Positively last week of WORRELL SISTERS.
Positively last week of LALLA ROOKH.
AFTERNOON—State Secrets and Laughing Hyena. EVENING—Worrell Sisters in Lalla Rookh.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss JENNIE WORRELL.
"Chang," the wonderful Chinese Giant and wife, will appear on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 30.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) —AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,) —AT 6:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., Aug. 18...12.30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 18...4.30 P. M.
Thur. Aug. 19........3 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 20.......6.30 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 20........3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 21.........7 A. M.
Sat., Aug. 21........3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 21.......6.30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 22.....7.30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 22.........4 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 22.....7.30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 23........7 A. M.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE— CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. N. B.—During camp meeting, at Sing Sing each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare, 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, at 34th-st. at 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

REGULAR MORNING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8¼ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier, R. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHAR- TER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 158 feet long and 24½ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 84 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
CYNTHIA, QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES.
CYNTHIA, QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES.
CYNTHIA, QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
SATURDAY MATINEE—EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY EVENING—TWO GREAT PLAYS.
SPY OF ST. MARC AND ROBBER'S WIFE.
MONDAY, Aug. 23, positively—THE SEA OF ICE.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS of Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American comedy of
SELF!
With Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as JOHN UNIT, which, notwithstanding its great success, must be withdrawn to make way for the production of several other OWENS SPECIALTIES.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
will be produced
SOLON SHINGLE!
and
THE VICTIMS!

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
THIRD RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
Or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT.........as.........SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY.......as.......MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE......as......ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES...as......FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great hit of MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL.
The splendid drama of the ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.
Mlle. Marietta Ravel in THREE CHARACTERS.
Mr. P. E. Connelly as Dr. Paul Beaune. POACHER'S DOOM. Mr. P. E. Connelly as Robert.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 19, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Czar and Carpenter"..........Lortzing
2. Waltz, "Artist's Life"..........Strauss
3. Abendlied..........Schumann
4. Polka, "Papageno"..........Stasny
5. Ballet, "Faust," (new)..........Gounod
6. Overture, "King Stephen"..........Beethoven
7. Cujus Animam, "Stabat Mater," Solo for Cornet..........Rossini
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Telegrams"..........Strauss
9. Fantasie, "Masaniello"..........Auber
10. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
11. Carnival of Venice, Solo for Cornet.
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Schlittschuh Galop, "Prophet"..........Meyerbeer

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

THE STORY OF THE YEAR.

THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE;
OR,
WHOSE WIFE WAS SHE?
By Mrs. SOMNER HAYDEN,
(Hattie Hatchel,)
Author of "Little Goldie," &c.,
will shortly appear in the
GREAT FAMILY PAPER,
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) signed by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or by some person, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be made free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any order under the contract will operate the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the articles to be purchased in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors any excess of cost above the rates which shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, for the construction of sewers as follows:

SPEC. 13—In 43d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs.; also in 44th and 48th sts., between 1st av. and East River, and in 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

SPEC. 14—In Washington and Greenwich sts., between Desbrosses and Canal; Caroline st., between Duane and Jay; Greenwich, between Broadway and Elm; Centre Market-place, between Broadway and Broome, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.

SPEC. 15—In 81st-st., from 9th-av. to and through 8th-av. to near 35th-st.

SPEC. 16—In 3d-av., between 93d and 107th sts.

SPEC. 17—In 112th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and 115th-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches.

SPEC. 18—In 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue B.

SPEC. 19—In Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery; Goerck and Norfolk sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry; Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts., and in 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

SPEC. 20—Outlet sewer in 61st-st., at East River, and in Avenue A, between 61st and 62d sts.

SPEC. 21—In [illegible]

SPEC. 22—In 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 77th-st., between [illegible]

SPEC. 23—In [illegible]

SPEC. 24—Underground drains [illegible] and 42 receiving basins as described in this specification.

SPEC. 25—In 12th-av., between 12th and 23d sts.

Proposals will also at the same time be received for paving 2d-av., from 14th to 19th sts., with Nicolson pavement.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from persons legally engaged in making the "Brown and Miller" pavement, and the "Fisk concrete" pavement, in the City of New-York, for the laying of the "Brown and Miller" pavement in North Moore-street, from West Broadway to Greenwich-street, and in White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway; and for the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.

One undivided half interest in a fully developed Slate Quarry—capable of producing an unlimited amount of the best Vermont Purple and Green Slate. Is in good working condition, and the transportation facilities are unsurpassed. For full particulars address E. B., Hoffman House, New-York.

FOR SALE—FOR $20,000, THE BUSINESS and good-will of a [illegible] established for SEVEN years, because advertiser wishes to retire permanently from business. [illegible] Address Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

FOR SALE — A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business of four years' standing in an Eastern city; sales per year $250,000. Cash required $50,000. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 1,162.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

ADVICES BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Savagery on the Increase—Spanish Indignation—De Rodas and the Cable—Poison as an Auxiliary—Important Capture—War News—Rebel Assault on Portrevillo—De Souza's Bulletins—The Rising in Jaguey Grande.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

The contest now going on in this island is fast approaching the point of savageism for which all Spanish wars have been noted, and the Cubans seem to be determined to stop at nothing short of independence, even though such independence be accomplished at the ruin—thorough and complete—of the island they inhabit. The moment has approached when the timid can no longer take refuge in a declaration of neutrality and seemingly passive indifference. The line of demarkation is becoming traced so distinctly by the hostile factions that it is impossible to mistake it, and both parties have adopted the motto, "Whoever is not with me is against me." The adoption of this line of policy will at once have the effect of forcing into the ranks of either party that immense force known as the "doubtfuls," who have kept aloof thus far from any participation in the contest, and will cause the war to assume grander proportions, owing to the large reinforcements that will immediately rally to the support of the opposing banners. The Cubans, who have heretofore contented themselves with sympathizing with the revolution and praying for its success, will now be forced to take an active part in it, either for or against its accomplishment. They will be compelled to abandon the field of petty diplomacy and enter the more dangerous one of active operations. The recent descent made by the secret police of the Government, who swarm throughout the whole island, has really alarmed the little knots and clubs of Cubans scattered throughout the city, and a feeling is becoming prevalent among them that the era of a new reign of terror will shortly be inaugurated. Offers of clemency on the part of the Government, and of surrender on the part of the insurgents, do not enter into the speculations of the wildest dreamer; their era is considered past, and reason being excluded from all share in the contest, to brute force is left the task of deciding the issue of the struggle. The Spaniards are confident, the Cubans hopeful, and each party busies itself in predicting its own triumph and drumming up recruits for its different forces to fill up the gaps which disease has caused among them. The Spanish Press are jubilant over the suppression of the Carlist movement in Spain, considering that the Home Government will now be able to give its undivided attention to the annihilation of the revolution here, and look forward to the coming of the promised 20,000 with feelings of joy impossible to describe. The Cubans, on the other hand, lean with an abiding faith on the hope that foreign complications and puerile alliances with South American Republics will ultimately give them possession of the long-coveted gem which Spain manifests so decided unwillingness to part with. Meanwhile, Spanish policy, seemingly as blind and as similar to that which lost to England her American colonies; to Austria her Italian provinces, and to Spain herself her vast possessions in America, promises to accomplish more for the Cubans than their own efforts have yet made likely. This policy seems destined to tear it from her possession and cause it to sparkle in another setting.

DE RODAS AND THE CABLE.

General DE RODAS sent for the agent of the New-York Associated Press in this city some time ago, and informed him that he was at liberty to send all kinds of news, favorable or unfavorable, to the Government, as a proper knowledge of the real state of affairs on the island would only redound to the credit of the Government. A telegram to this effect appeared in all American papers, and great gratification was the consequence. The practice of the Government censor of political telegrams to the New-York Associated Press is very different from the programme laid down by the Captain-General, and the censorship exists with all its former rigor. The agent of the Associated Press has informed your correspondent that his dispatch of last evening was prohibited from being transmitted through the cable owing to its non-approval by his Excellency. In his interview with the inspector of telegrams the agent inquired what objection there was to sending the telegram referred to—which, by the way, contained important news—and was informed that the General had given orders that no dispatch be passed over the wires which had not been published in the *Gaceta*. The Press agent remarked that he could not understand why an objection had been made to the sending of news that had already been published in the *Diario* and other journals. The inspector replied as the news was not official the Captain-General did not wish its transmission; "and further," remarked Mr. Inspector, "in sending on the statement of the number of forces, a great mistake occurred, the number of volunteers having been set down in the American papers at only 6,000 men, making a large difference." "But," replied the agent, "the mistake was rectified afterwards." "Ah, yes," rejoined the Inspector, "but several days after the effect had been produced already." It would appear from this that CABALLERO DE RODAS has considerable regard for what may be contained in the American journals and the "effect" produced in the United States, and this regard has induced him, doubtless, to pay especial regard to the transmission of telegrams over the cable. The news, therefore, that the Press will henceforth receive over the Cuban Cable will, if the recent order is strictly adhered to, be of a somewhat stale nature, especially if the old fogy *Gaceta* has to be waited on although the extreme attention of DE RODAS in taking care that the New-York Press shall only be supplied with the immaculate official dispatches of the Spaniards will, I think, hardly be duly appreciated by them.

POISON AS AN AUXILIARY.

If the reports contained in the Havana Press are true, the brutal character of the war, as waged on both sides, will soon have reached its culminating point. The *Diario* raises its pious hands in horror at the crimes with which it charges the Cuban rebels, but says nothing about the executions and incendiarisms of the Spaniards, which have called forth those acts of retaliation on the part of the insurgents. It seems to forget the lessons of history which teach us that justice is retributive. The virtuous *Diario* probably forgets that the use of poison as an element of destruction is not a new idea of the revolutionists of Cuba; it was brought into play long ago in the civil wars of Spain; therefore, its attempted use, so far happily frustrated, by them in Sancti Spiritu and Matanzas is nothing new in Spanish history. In order to give you an idea of the spirit of savage vindictiveness which characterizes the struggle here, I give the subjoined extract from the *Aurora* of Matanzas, which contains an account of the last poisoning attempt of the rebels in Matanzas, which fortunately was prevented from being consummated by the timely confession of a negro:

> "In Matanzas a case analagous to that of Sancti Spiritu has just occurred; but the atrocious attempt was frustrated, owing to a negro employed in the bakery, seduced into the plot, presenting himself to the authorities and denouncing this horrible attempt at poisoning, presenting at the same time the packages of strychnine which had been given him to put into the dough. The supposed author of this plan is a prisoner; has been tried and only awaits the decision of the Captain-General to have carried into effect on his person the fatal sentence which has been awarded him. How mournful and disconsolatory it is for honorable men to know that beings exist destitute of all moral sentiment and every noble idea!"

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Spanish accounts received here from Bayamo state that the forces of CANIZAL, the hero of the miraculous march, and PALACIOS, in combination with those of ANDRIANI and GONZALES BOET, effected a surprise of the insurgent forces under JORDAN, on their way from Holguin to Ramon, at a place called Remanganaqua, near Palma Soriano. The insurgents were in possession of a considerable convoy of war material, ammunition, and two cannon, all of which was captured by the Spaniards, with very slight resistance on the part of the insurgents. The carts, blacksmiths' forges, and other effects difficult to tranport, were burned by the Spaniards, and the two cannon, with a considerable amount of shot, shell, grape and canister, were sent on to Manzanillo, to be there embarked for this city, where they have already arrived. The presence of VALMASEDA at this important capture would go to show that the great bulk of his forces were also present. No list is given of killed or wounded on either side, and the victory seems to have been a bloodless one for the Spaniards. The account states that the rebels made no effort at all to defend this train, and ran away on the first appearance of the Spanish forces. The Spaniards here are quite jubilant over the achievement, which they consider one of the grandest exploits of the whole war. The stores captured are supposed to be the last remnant of the material landed in the Bay of Nipe. The Cubans, strangely enough, also claim a victory; but how they can reconcile their statement with the presence of the cannon in this city as trophies, I cannot see. It is evident that the whole train was abandoned by JORDAN'S forces, as we have received no news of any fight having taken place.

WAR NEWS.

There is more than the usual amount of reported "battles" and skirmishes this week, the Cinco Villas district having been particularly prolific. An official report of RAFAEL DE SOUZA, dated 8th inst., states that the columns of Colonels SALINAS and TAQUIDAIN attacked in combination the rebel position at Arroyo Blanco, taking and destroying the rebel intrenchments, without the loss, on the Spanish side, of a single man. The loss of the insurgents "could not," naively says the report, "be ascertained, on account of a heavy shower which fell and prevented a reconnoissance from being practiced. In Remedios various detachments of regular and volunteer troops formed into a small column and marched out in quest of the rebels. They succeeded in surprising a party of them in the "Vega Chariano" woods, killing six whites—one of whom is supposed to be a leader—and wounding two others, who escaped to the mountains and could not be found. This same party of Spaniards also killed another insurgent in the Barracon of the Zaza River, destroying the quarters and intrenchments which the rebels had constructed there, after which exploits they returned to their cantonments without novelty. The column operating in the district of Sagua destroyed various intrenchments in the woods surrounding Hernando, and succeeded in killing one insurgent, having to lament on their own side the loss of a "movilizado" of the Sagua cavalry.

REBEL ASSAULT ON PORTREVILLO.

An extract from a private letter, published in the *Diario* of to-day, states that on the 9th inst. a force of 2,000 rebels, under command of El Polaco, Callejas, Villamil, Torres, Rodriguez and Doroteo, attacked the fortified village of Portrevillo, in the *Parlido* of San Juan de las Lleras, District of Villa Clara, and, after maintaining a terrible fusilade on the entrenchments for over an hour, were compelled to retire, followed by the defenders of the village, who were unable, however, to come up with them again, owing to the rapidity with which they buried themselves in the recesses of the woods. The loss of the insurgents is put down in this account at forty killed, while that of the Spaniards consisted of the wife of Señor SOLIS, who was shot and killed by the rebels on attempting to pass from her house to the fort for security, and a *guardia civil* slightly wounded. On retiring from the attack the insurgents left in the hands of the Spaniards a flag, which bore on the union the inscription, "*Patria y Libertad*," (country and liberty,) "To the invincible POLACO." In this repulse the rebels lost seventeen killed, thirteen of whom were negroes and four whites. The immense majority of the rebel forces was composed of negroes, who, from their state of semi-nudity, presented a grotesquely terrible appearance. Almost all of them were without hats or shoes, using in place of those very necessary articles of dress, pieces of cowhide, which served, in the form of sandals, for shoes; their head covering consisting of the same material. It is stated that they retired in the direction of the Cannao Hills; but they are being rapidly followed by the column of Colonel PEREZ, and another encounter is speedily looked for. Another official dispatch of RAFAEL DE SOUZA, dated Santa Clara, the 10th inst., states that the column of troops under command of SALAYA, after two days constant marching, encountered the insurgents at La Sierra, on the 4th, and, attacking them at once, defeated them with a loss of five killed, two guns and seven horses, with various equipage. Spanish loss one soldier slightly wounded. The pursuit of the insurgents was continued as far as the farm of JOSE RODRIGUES, where they made a stand, and were again defeated, with a loss of three killed and nine horses, with their equipage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DE LONZA, who seems destined to exceed all others in the number of his victorious official dispatches, furnishes us with another, dated the 11th inst., as flattering to the Spaniards as any of his former ones. It states that the column of Colonel ARIAS, in combination with a detachment from Cumanayagua, divided themselves into three groups for the purpose of scouring the mountains of Mamon, and discovered various rebel pickets, who fled at the approach of the Spaniards, who only succeeded in capturing one JOSE IRENE LEON, who was *pasado por las armas*. The division of Lieutenant-Colonel BRAY exchanged fire with the enemy three times in the most inaccessible part of the mountains, dispersing them completely and, it is presumed, causing them some loss in men, capturing twenty-eight horses, correspondence, munitions, and other effects in one of their camps, which was destroyed, together with thirty horses and all else that it contained. The other division, under Captain MERAS, encountered a group of eight insurgents, who ran at the first glimpse of the Spaniards leaving them in peaceable possession of two horses. This campaign so brilliant (?) in its general character and results was completed on the 4th inst., and was followed by another on the 8th by the same column in the mountain De las Mascas, (of the flies.) A small party of insurgents was encountered and dispersed with the loss of one of their number killed, JOSE DOROTEO PEREZ. JUAN CASTELLON, white, and ALVAREZ and PEDROZA two free negroes were tried in Portrevillo for the crime of insurrection, and being found guilty were also disposed of in the usual manner, by being *pasado por las armas*.

The report of the rising in Jaguey Grande has been confirmed, and an encounter has taken place between the volunteers and the pronunciados, who received their opponents in ambuscade in the Caimito de la Hanabana, wounding three of the Movilizados in the encounter which took place. Those three were part of the vanguard of the Spaniards. On the arrival of the main body the insurgents fled precipitately, suffering a loss of several of their number who were left in the Managua, at least so says the Spanish account contained in the *Diario;* the Cubans on the other hand claiming to have repulsed and badly defeated the Movilizados.

An account in the *Diario* of to-day states that on the 6th inst. the militia of Guines, under Colonel MENDUINA, attacked an insurgent camp, putting it to flight, killing seven and wounding several, capturing nine horses and all the other effects which were abandoned by the rebels in their rapid flight. MENDUINA received a contusion in the attack, not serious enough, however, to cause him to cease in his pursuit of the enemy, with whom he had another slight brush on the 7th, causing them a loss of two killed, several wounded, and dispersing them completely. A small party of volunteer and regular troops recently defeated the celebrated negro band commanded by the notorious incendiary, bandit and insurgent, ZACARIAS, a mulatto, whose name had become somewhat terrible in the neighborhood in which he operated. In this action his career came to a very sudden termination, however, as he was captured and shot with all possible dispatch by the Spaniards. Various other encounters have taken place and various rumors are afloat. One states that QUESADA had attacked a convoy with a force of 7,000 men, near Nuevitas—result unknown. Another, that the Spanish Colonel QUIRAS had defeated a number of rebels near Palma Soriano, killing ninety-five and routing them beyond all hope of their recovering their organization in some time. Add to this the other report that the volunteers have massacred several merchants at Santiago de Cuba, and that the foreign Consuls had protested against it; and that the volunteers had threatened to burn the Aldama palace if the Government did not immediately send it to the Casino Espanol, and you can form a pretty fair idea of the untruthful rumors which are now so abundantly circulated by either party, and which requires no small degree of care to guard against being deceived by them. QUASIMODO.

Reports from Revolutionary Sources—Effects of the Spanish Conscription—Dissatisfaction of the Slaves—Their Demands—A Rising Imminent—Successes of the Cuban Arms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Letters from Cuba to the 9th give encouraging accounts of the hopes and situation of the revolutionary forces. The recent general conscription ordered by DE RODAS at the command of the volunteer *Ayuntamiento* at Havana, it is said, has the effect of largely increasing their forces. The order gives great satisfaction to the Cuban leaders, who report themselves prepared for active field operations. The feeling of discontent and insubordination among the slaves is reported to be increasing and they are now beyond control. They demand their freedom and exact from the Spanish Government their liberty as declared by the Cespedes Government; and, denied this, they are organizing and arming themselves for the purpose of joining the Cuban army. Several contests have taken place between the negroes and the Spanish troops. The negroes successfully defended themselves even against superior forces.

General QUESADA has had severe skirmishes with portions of the forces of LESCA, and reports that his forces have been successful and have taken a number of prisoners, who are held as prisoners of war; and that the desertions and voluntary enlistments from the enemy have greatly increased his force. In a week or ten days he expects to take possession of Nuevitas and have control of a fortified town on the coast. General JORDAN'S army is being gradually reinforced by Cubans conscripted, whose sympathies are with their countrymen. The Spanish forces in his district are inactive, and he is confident that everything is working right for Cuban independence, and that in a short time his recruits will be organized and made effective, and that the few positions held by VALMASEDA in his department will fall into his hands. Both of the Generals-Commanding, and the President of the Republic of Cuba, express the most positive belief that the revolution will be successful, if not by the force of arms by the force of circumstances.

Skirmishes and Reported Spanish Victories—Sailing of Steamers.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Captain MARCOS recently attacked near Jaquey Grande, a force of rebels, 300 strong, who came from the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos. After a short fight the rebels were dispersed with a loss of ten killed.

A detachment of troops accompanying a train of provisions along the South coast to Ciego Avila, was attacked on the road by the insurgents and compelled to fall back, suffering some loss, but saving the train. Reinforcements arriving the troops again advanced, attacked the insurgents and succeeded in reaching Ciego with their convoy.

The steamer *Missouri*, from New-York, arrived to-night. The steamer *Washington* sailed to-day for St. Nazaire, and the steamer *Liberty* for Baltimore.

The Gettysburg Gathering—Departure from this City.

A party of distinguished citizens will leave this City, from the foot of Liberty-street, next Monday, at 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., *viâ* Allentown and Harrisburg, to attend the great reunion at Gettysburg. The military cortege will be headed by Generals Slocum, Wright, Newton, Howe, Brewster, Stannard, Leonard, Benedict, Webb, Tilton, Martin, Ingalls, Hunt, Ward, Graham, Carr, Lock, Tremain, Hall, Dickinson, Greene, Devereux, Shaler, Neill, Gates, Fowler, Robinson, and, it is expected, General (Professor) Eustis, of Cambridge, and General (Governor) Chamberlain, of Maine, and others. These Generals will be accompanied by their staff, field and line officers, and in several instances full regimental delegations from their old commands. JAMES WALKER, Esq., the historical painter, will be one of the party. Generals SLOCUM, GRAHAM, STANNARD and others will be accompanied by their wives and friends.

Delegations from the interior of this State, from Boston and other New-England cities will join the party at the foot of Liberty-street. A portion of the excursion will take the 8 P. M. Sunday evening train, and others will follow on Tuesday. This will divide the travel and obviate a crowd. At Hanover Junction they will be joined by parties from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, headed by Generals MEADE, HOWARD, HUMPHREYS, and a score of others. Arrangements have been perfected for free eturn tickets, except between Harrisburg and Hanover Junction, (forty miles,) which can be secured at the general office of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, No. 119 Liberty-street, New-York, and are good on any train until the 3d of September next. General officers of the battle of Gettysburg will receive free transportation tickets by applying to Colonel JOHN B. BATCHELDER, No. 59 Beekman-street, New-York. Applications should be made before noon of the 20th, as he starts on the evening train for Gettysburg.

All persons presenting printed invitations from Hon. D. MCCOUNAUGHY, Secretary of the Gettysburg Memorial Association, will be passed free over the Hanover Branch and Gettysburg Railroads, and the Pennsylvania Central and Reading Railroads.

ARREST OF GENERAL DIX.

John Mitchel, the "Irish Patriot," Seeking Revenge for His Imprisonment for Disloyalty—He Claims Damages in $25,000 for False Imprisonment.

While in command of the Department of the Atlantic in 1865, General JNO. A. DIX caused the arrest of JOHN MITCHELL, who first became known to the American people as a fugitive "Irish Patriot," and afterward during the rebellion as a writer of violent and vituperative articles against the North in a Richmond paper. He was committed to Fort Lafayette. After two days' imprisonment in Fort Lafayette he was transferred to Fortress Monroe, where he was kept in confinement about four months. He has now commenced an action against General DIX for the aforesaid imprisonment, laying his damages at $25,000. The following is the affidavit setting forth the grounds of his action, on which Judge MCCUNN issued an order for the arrest of General DIX:

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—*John Mitchel, plaintiff,* vs. *John A. Dix, defendant.*—JOHN MITCHEL, the plaintiff above named, being duly sworn, says: That during the several times hereinafter mentioned he was, and is now, a citizen of the State of New-York and of the United States of America; that heretofore, and on or about the 14th day of June, 1865, at the City of New-York aforesaid, the said defendant maliciously and with the intent to injure the plaintiff, by force took him (the plaintiff) into custody and unlawfully confined him at the City of New-York aforesaid, and compelled him to go on board a vessel under the control and command of him (the defendant) at the City of New-York aforesaid, such boat or vessel being then at that place, and the defendant imprisoned and retained in close confinement this plaintiff for the space of two days, and from thence this plaintiff, by command of said defendant, was taken to Fortress Monroe, in the State of Virginia, and further restrained of his liberty for the further period of four months and fourteen days, making in all four months and sixteen days, without reasonable cause and without any right or authority so to do, whereby the plaintiff was not only injured in body and mind, but also was injured in his credit and reputation, and was also prevented from attending to his necessary business during that time; that by said imprisonment his family were deprived of their means of livelihood and support, and subjected to great privation and distress; that at Fortress Monroe he was confined in a casemate without liberty to take outdoor exercise or to read any book except the Bible, or to converse with his fellow-prisoners, or even to smoke for the first month of said confinement, and treated like a common felon; that the provisions furnished him were unclean, unwholesome and unfit for use; that in two months he was prostrated by sickness and seldom able to arise from his bed; that by day and by night an armed sentinel, with fixed bayonet, paced his beat backward and forward in his prison casemate.

After such confinement for two months, he was informed by his attendant physician that he was dying—then, for the first time, he was furnished with wholesome food and permitted to take outdoor exercise.

That he has never been informed or in any way apprised of the offence for which he was arrested and subjected to such harsh treatment, by reason of all which he has been subjected to great damage, to wit, the sum of $25,000. That the plaintiff has commenced an action against the defendant upon the cause of action above stated. JOHN MITCHEL.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1869. DOUGLAS A. LEVIEN, Notary Public, New-York City.

General DIX having been taken into custody by Sheriff O'BRIEN, executed the following undertaking and was released:

SUPERIOR COURT.—*John Mitchel, plaintiff,* vs. *John A. Dix, defendant.*—The above-named defendant, JOHN A. DIX, having been arrested by JAMES O'BRIEN, the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, upon an order to arrest granted by Hon. JOHN H. MCCUNN, in a certain action commenced in the above-named Court by the above-named plaintiff against the above-named defendant,

We, JOHN A. DIX, of No. 3 West Twenty-first-street, in the City of New-York, by occupation gentleman, and JOHN J. CISCO, of No. 136 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, by occupation banker, and MOSES TAYLOR, of No. 122 Fifth-avenue, banker, hereby undertake in the sum of $20,000 that the above-named defendant, arrested as aforesaid, shall at all times render himself amenable to the process of said Court during such action and to such as may be issued to enforce judgment therein.

JOHN A. DIX,
JOHN J. CISCO,
MOSES TAYLOR.

In the report of the affair that appeared in an evening journal it was stated that H. E. TALLMADGE acted as MITCHEL'S counsel. The following note relieves him of the imputation:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you should notice accounts of arrest of General DIX at suit of JOHN MITCHEL, Esq., please correct statement that the plaintiff was represented by H. E. TALLMADGE, Esq., of counsel, such not being the fact, and published without authority.

Very respectfully,
ROGER J. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Vital Statistics of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn for the Past Week—Comparison with Those of Previous Years.

According to the report of the Register of Vital Statistics, presented to the Board of Health yesterday, it appears that during the week that ended on Saturday, the 14th inst., there were 587 deaths in New-York and 226 in Brooklyn. The rate of mortality continued steadily to decrease, as in the preceding three weeks. The mean temperature was 73.6° Fahrenheit, or 2.12° warmer than in the previous week. Thus the Summer is closing warmer than usual, but with unusual promise of healthfulness. The Midsummer period of four weeks, from the middle of July to the middle of August, has not been marked by excessive heat, but the steady warmth and moisture render it necessary to urge the duty of cleansing and disinfecting all foul or crowded districts. Most of the City inhabitants evinces an intelligent regard for this sanitary duty, complying promptly with the directions of the sanitary officers.

The subjoined table correctly compares the mortality records of the two cities in four successive years, and will be studied with interest by all who feel interested in the public health:

NEW-YORK.

Mortality second week in August,	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Total number of deaths	946	708	643	587
Infants under one year	283	294	290	212
Infants under five years	418	456	438	373
From zymotic causes	601	327	318	276

BROOKLYN.

Mortality second week in August,	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Total number of deaths	378	269	260	226
Infants under one year	112	122	144	87
Infants under five years	177	203	189	145
From zymotic causes	239	135	123	105

The following statistics show that there is still a great waste of human life at this season of the year, for not half of the 212 infants that died in New-York last week and the 87 in Brooklyn should have perished:

NEW-YORK.

Annual death-rate per 1,000, (population estimated at 1,000,000)	30.52
Percentage of zymotic diseases on total mortality	47.02
Percentage of diarrhœal diseases on total mortality	34.75
Percentage of diarrhœal diseases on zymotic diseases	73.91
Percentage of first year of life on total mortality	36.12
Percentage of five years of life on total mortality	63.54

BROOKLYN.

Annual death-rate per 1,000, (population estimated at 370,000)	31.76
Percentage of zymotic diseases on total mortality	46.46
Percentage of diarrhœal diseases on total mortality	38.28
Percentage of diarrhœal diseases on zymotic diseases	78.10
Percentage of first year of life on total mortality	38.49
Percentage of first five years of life on total mortality	64.16

The death-rates in New-York and Brooklyn continue to be less than those of Vienna and Berlin, which, at the end of July, were thirty-one and thirty-nine per 1,000 yearly. But Paris and London continued to have a death-rate of less than twenty-five per 1,000 throughout the month of July.

Accidental Death.

On Sunday night last a son of CHRISTOPHER SCHAEFFER, of Jamaica, Long Island, accidentally fell down stairs, and sustained such severe injuries as to confine him to his bed until Tuesday, when he died.

Kings County Citizens' Reform Association.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held in the Salesroom, Phœnix building, Court-street, last evening, Ex-Judge MORSE in the chair, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a Citizens' Association for the reform of abuses existing in the Government of the City of Brooklyn and the County of Kings.

The Chairman reported a constitution which set forth that the name of the organization should be "The Citizens' Reform Association of the County of Kings;" that the object of the Association should be to secure the selection of honest and capable men for public office, and to urge forward by all means in its power such measures as should insure the supremacy of the people in local affairs and to secure a direct and personal responsibility of office-holders to the people, whose business and interests they represent and have in charge, and that the Association should cordially invite all those in the respective wards and towns of the county who sympathize with its objects, to form auxiliary ward and town associations to coöperate in carrying forward the purposes contemplated by its organization.

The constitution as reported, after much disorderly discussion, was adopted.

It was resolved to go into an election for officers on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

The committee to whom was delegated the nominating of suitable persons for officers of the Association declined to report names which they had prepared on the ground that it would be indelicate to name gentlemen whose names might be rejected by the meeting.

Mr. CHURCH wanted to know who were members of the Association before officers were named.

This led to the signing of the following document and the Constitution:

> "We, the undersigned citizens, agree that we are imperatively called upon to take some steps that may prove beneficial in the present corrupt state of our municipal affairs. We heartily join hands with all honest men, irrespective of party, in the organization and support of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association of the County of Kings, pledging ourselves to aid the Association, both in the selection of good men for public office, and in giving them our support at the ballot-box."

The meeting then adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 18—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¼ for the issue of 1862; 82⅜ for the issue of 1865, old; 81⅜ for the issue of 1867. Stocks quiet. Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens active. Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for European.

LONDON, Aug. 18—Common Resin, 5s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat, 27s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 18—1 P. M.—American Securities are quiet. Illinois Central Railway Shares, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and prices advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.@13½d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅝d.@13¾d. The sales of the day, it is now thought, will foot up 20,000 bales.

The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 12th inst., since the last report, (according to REUTER'S telegrams,) have been 9,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 77s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 18—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities closed dull. United States Five-twenty Bonds, for the issue of 1862, 83⅛; for the issue of 1865, old, 82⅛; for the issue of 1867, 81⅜. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed active. Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅝d. The sales of the day have footed up 20,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Linseed Oil, £32 ⅌ ton.

HAVRE, Aug. 18.—COTTON—The market is firmer, but not quotably higher.

HAVRE, Aug. 18.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat; Low Middlings afloat, 163f. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 18—Evening.—Petroleum closed quiet at 54f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 18.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes, 73f. 10c.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Exchange on London steady; on United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 23 ⅌ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—FLOUR dull at $6@$7 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active; sales of No. 1 at $1 45@$1 46; No. 2 at $1 40½; in the afternoon No. 2 was easier at $1 39½@$1 40. CORN advancing; No. 2, 92½c.@93c. for fresh receipts; in the afternoon sales of No. 2 at 93c., cash; 92c., seller this month. OATS easier; No. 2, 47½c. BARLEY dull and lower; No. 2 nominally $1 25. HIGHWINES firm and higher; sales at $1 12. PROVISIONS firm and more active. PORK, $34. LARD, 19½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS steady at 13½c. Rough SIDES nominally 16½c. SHORT RIBS, 17c. CATTLE active and lower at $3 74@$4 50 for Common to Good Texan Steers; $6 25@$7 for Good Steers. FREIGHTS dull and lower. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour; 51,000 bushels Wheat; 158,000 bushels Corn; 55,000 bushels Oats; 3,500 bushels Rye; 4,800 bushels Barley; 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat; 53,000 bushels Corn; 40,000 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Aug. 18.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $8@$8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White; $9@$9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55, to arrive. CORN scarce; sales, 9,000 bushels, by sample, at $1 06, and 4,800 bushels do., at $1 08. RYE scarce; selling in small lots at $1 03, in bond. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—To New-York, 9c. on Wheat, 8c. on Corn; to the Hudson, $3 50 on Lumber. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 1,425,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—16,000 bushels Wheat, 16,200 bushels Corn, 1,868,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—RECEIPTS—70,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 9,300 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—97,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—To New-York: Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 8c. FLOUR inactive and nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales 7,500 bushels Amber Ohio at $1 52; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, early, at $1 46@$1 46½; Chicago entirely nominal. CORN dull; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western, by sample, at $1 02@$1 03½. OATS dull; New offered at 58c., without bids. RYE nominal. PORK steady at $34 50 for heavy Mess. LARD steady at 20c. HIGHWINES scarce; nominally $1 13@$1 15, according to quality.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—TOBACCO dull. COTTON quiet. FLOUR dull and declined 10c.@15c. for Superfine, Extra and low grades. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.; Common Spring, $1 15; Prime to strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 22@$1 30; Choice, $1 38@$1 45; Prime to Fancy White, $1 30@$1 55. CORN dull at 87c. for choice White, in bulk; 90c.@92c. for Yellow, in sacks. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY, but little here; good to choice Spring worth 90c.@$1 15; Prime Fall, $1 30. RYE dull. WHISKY firm. PORK quiet at $34 25. BACON steady at 15¼c.@16c. for Shoulders, 19c. for Clear Rib sides, 19½c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 19½c.@20c. for choice tierce. CATTLE steady. Live HOGS active at $8@$10 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 4,200 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—COTTON dull; sales 30 bales; Low Middlings nominally 30c.; receipts, 19 bales. FLOUR—Superfine and Double Extra scarce and in request; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 62½. OATS lower at 62c.@63c. BRAN, $1. HAY, $29. PORK dull; held at $35 50. BACON—Shoulders, 17c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. HAMS, 23c.@25½c. LARD firm; Tierce, 20¼c.; Keg, 22c.@23c. SUGAR dull; Common, 11c.@12c.; Prime, 14¼c.@14¾c. MOLASSES inactive; Reboiled, 60c.@70c. WHISKY firm at $1 15@$1 17½. COFFEE—Fair, 15¼c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16½c. GOLD, 33⅞. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 146½; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium.

TOLEDO, Aug. 18.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT heavy and lower; White Michigan, regular, $1 42; No. 1 Red, $1 45; No. 2 Red, held $1 42. CORN firm; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2, 96c. OATS declining; No. 1, 52c.; No. 2, 48c. RYE steady; No. 2, 98c. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull, unsettled and lower; Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN scarce and in demand at 95c.@96c. OATS dull at 55c.@59c. RYE firm at $1 46@$1 50. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; sales 192 hhds. at $8@$17 75. WHISKY firm at $1 11@$1 12. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; no sales of importance. MONEY easy. EXCHANGE steady.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—FLOUR dull and nominally declined 10c.@25c. WHEAT declining; No. 1, $1 45; No. 2, $1 42. OATS dull; No. 2 New, 52½c. CORN nominally 93c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS quiet, at 5½c. to Buffalo; 10½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—24,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—WHEAT without change in tone or quotations. RYE in fair supply, but held above the views of buyers. CORN steady with a fair supply and moderate demand; sales 10,000 bushels Kiln-dried at $1 18, afloat. BARLEY—Nothing doing. BARLEY MALT less firm. OATS dull, with a downward tendency; Western, 70c. for New, 74c. for Old, 72c. for Mixed and 78c. for a small lot of State.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 25@$5 44; Extras, $5 62½@$6 25. WHEAT active; Pennsylvania and Southern New Red, $1 60@$1 66. RYE steady at $1 25. CORN steady; Yellow, $1 17@$1 18; Mixed Western, $1 14@$1 16. OATS firm; Western, 72c.@73c.; New Southern, 63c. WHISKY firm; in wood, $1 10@$1 12.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 49; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 46. CORN quiet; No. 1 Mixed held at $1 01@$1 04; No. 2 Mixed, 98c.@$1 01. OATS dull; New, 50c. RYE quiet at $1@$1 15. BARLEY nominal.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—COTTON quiet; no sales; the light stock preventing transactions; Middlings nominal at 31½c.; receipts none; exports, coastwise, 13 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—The first bale of the new Cotton crop was received here to-day from Alabama.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 18.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 38½c. RESIN steady at $1 60@$4 25. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 50@$3. TAR, $2 30.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—WHEAT heavy; Extra White, $1 65; No. 1 White, $1 49@$1 50; No. 2 White, $1 40. CORN, $1 05. OATS, 63c. for Old.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT inactive and nominal at $1 55@$1 75. LEGAL TENDERS, 74¼.

MOBILE, Aug. 18.—COTTON closed firm; sales 120 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, none; exports, 92 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—COTTON firmer; sales 60 bales; receipts, 14 bales; Middlings, 31½c.@32c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 18.—COTTON—Receipts, 23 bales; exports, 114 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 112; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¼; Reading Railroad, 48 1-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅜; Gold, 133.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 18—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S.	Clear	64
Portland	S.	Cloudy	64
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	63
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Philadelphia	S. E.	Cloudy	73
Wilmington	N.	Cloudy	78
Washington	E.	Cloudy	80
Richmond	E.	Cloudy	82
Oswego	S.	Clear	84
Buffalo	S.	Clear	78
Pittsburg	—	Clear	75
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy	71
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	81
Mobile	N.	Cloudy	78
New-Orleans	S. E.	Clear	82
Key West	E.	Clear	86
Havana	E.	Cloudy	84
Augusta, Ga.	—	Clear	85
Charleston	—	Clear	85
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Deutschland	Aug. 7	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Aleppo	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Cambria	Aug. 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	Aug. 21	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Columbia	Aug. 19	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Lafayette*, close at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 18—*In steamship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wright, W. Field, Clark Howard, James G. Bolles, James L. Warner, W. M. Johnson, John McEwen, Mrs. R. Pennett, Geo. Pillton, Miss Kate Chrystie, A. C. Matterson, Henry W. Harris, David Gowdy, Mrs. Cantacuzene, Miss E. S. Yates, Dr. V. H. Carpenter.

AUG. 18—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool.*—Martin Aylton and servant, Geo. Caridia, Fred. James, B. L. Talk, Talbot Bains, Dr. and Mrs. Joshua Williams, J. A. Maison, David Ramsden, J. Sosat, E. Bustard, T. W. Moffat, C. Saramer, A. Boskowitz, J. R. Laughton, W. R. Laughton, James Johnston, Josiah Walsham, S. P. Dawson, Wm. Hogan, W. H. Hall.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 18—*In steamship The Queen, from Liverpool.*—Alfred Day, Peter Hogan, John Breen, P. McCormack, H. Dumphey, G. Earle, Mrs. Lovett, F. Stapleton, E. S. Sutton, Thos. Grubb, Mrs. Dalton, Miss Dalton, J. Todhunter, D. Drysdale, Miss B. Shannahan, V. J. Salvin, N. L. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Spears and son, Mrs. R. Hallet, Rev. Jno. White, wife and family, Rev. S. Weller, S. Shaw, G. Mallory, Jos. Wall, W. Holston, R. Ansado, Mr. and Mrs. Edleston, Mrs. L. Seaton and child, Mrs. M. Seaton, Lieutenant Ogeodrukoff, W. Brown, Mrs. Gordon and family.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—Eugene Dessenine, wife and 5 children, John Dally, wife and 7 children, Gaspar Castillo, wife and 4 children, Francisco Silverm, wife, 3 children and servant, Martin Seeken, Miss Fran. Pillady, Enoch Molina and wife, Gzabel Brunet and granddaughter, Sisto Pens, John Moore, G. D. Holmes, J. E. Bembalier, J. P. Merillas, Jas. Edwards, Dolores Rodojus, Mrs. R. Macy, Anto. Nezamas, B. W. Merritt, Charles Barren, Berta Kudell and servant, Charles Cookville, J. M. Gago, Domingo Offard, Geo. Hodges, Gilbert Hodges.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 14	Sun sets	6 53	Moon sets	2 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 29	Gov. Island	6 18	Hell Gate	7 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Colorado, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Louisberg, Thomas, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.; Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; Valley City, Johnson, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Zoe, (Br.,) Cloake, Cow Bay, Snow & Richardson; Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, J. Hand; Minnetonka, Carpenter, Charleston, A. Leary; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Southern Chief, Higgins, Genoa, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Rozelle, (Br.,) Meldrum, Glasgow, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Koomar, (Br.,) Griffin, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Mystic Tie, (Br.,) Shaw, Bristol, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Templar, Bartlett, Tarragona, Lunt Bros.; Thames, (Br.,) Arnold, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Columbus, (N. G.,) Ehlder, Hamburg, H. Koop & Co.; Johannes, (N. G.,) Klockerter, Bordeaux, Buffer, Tod & Co.; C. E. Long, Park, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; E. A. Souder, (Br.,) Payne, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Nassrine, (Br.,) Murphy, Windsor, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Sally Brown, Matthews, Falmouth, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Jas. Hall, (Br.,) Mowish, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Babire, Pictou, B. F. Small & Co.; M. Richmond, (Br.,) Reid, Havre, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Clara & Agnes, (Br.,) Garrison, Cow Bay, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schrs. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagles, Londonderry, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Jordan, Dunedin, N. B., Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Arrived.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Aug. 4, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 455 passengers to National Steamship Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Timmerman, Copenhagen Aug. 2, with mdse and 423 passengers to Ruger Bros. Experienced westerly gales nearly all the passage, all well.

Steamship New-York, (N. G.,) Nordenholdt, Bremen, via Havre Aug. 7, with mds. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Aug. 16, at 4:10 P. M., lat. 32 34, lon. 74 22, spoke bark Sarah Sloan, (of St. John, N. B.,) from ——, 33 ds. out, bound to Hamburg.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince Aug. 8, and Cape Haytien 9th, with coffee, logwood, &c., and 12 passengers to R. R. Murray, Jr. Aug. 15, lat. 32 42 N., lon. 74 05 W., fell in with schr. Mary Jane, (of Nova Scotia,) from St. Domingo City, bound to Boston, in distress; Captain and two of the men dead, the remainder of crew, two in number, sick with yellow fever; helm lashed and drifting about; took her in tow and brought her to this port.

Ship Winnifred, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Cardiff 53 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Was 28 ds. to the Banks with light variable winds. July 6, lat. 47 30, lon. 27, experienced a very heavy gale from the N. W., which lasted till the 8th; Aug. 14, took a pilot from pilot-boat No. 17, and anchored outside the Bar on the 17th.

Bark Von Hayden Cartlow, (N. G.,) Specht, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 30 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with light variable winds. July 8, lat. 50, lon. 30, experienced a strong westerly gale and heavy sea, during which split rudder, &c.

Bark Ober Burgermeister von Winter, (N. G.,) Schmidt, Cardiff 51 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Meta, (N. G.,) Niemann, Taganrog May 8, with wool, linseed, &c., to Munzinger & Pitsipio—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had westerly winds almost the entire passage. Passed Constantinople May 22, and Gibraltar June 20.

Brig Eliza McNeil, (of Philadelphia,) Small, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Block House Mining Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Jas. Murchie, (of Stephens, N. B.,) Grant, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Retorno, Poch, of and from Tabasco, (Mexico,) 30 ds., with logwood and hides to Moller & Thebaud.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Fitch, Ellsworth, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Planter, Horton, Woodbridge, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Conquest, Little, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. W. S. Ward, Smith, South Amboy, for Dighton.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. W. P. Ritchie, Fritz, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Fred. Reed, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Lodowick, Hill, Ely, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Thames, Dickens, New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Lewis, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Isaac Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Mills, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Long Island, Burns, Northport.

Schr. John Van Pelt, Young, Northport.

Schr. M. Van Brunt, Wilson, Trenton, for Boston.

Schr. J. L. Burton, Fox, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Phenix, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maria, Long, Southport.

Schr. Juliet, Snow, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Oliver Perry, Wilson, Glen Cove.

Schr. Moonlight, Briggs, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Revenue, Eggleson, Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Java and Colorado, for Liverpool; Virgo, for Savannah; Mercedita, for Fernandina; ship Blue Jacket, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Arr. barks Clothilde, from Cienfuegos; Robert B. Walker, from Savannah; John Griffin, from Havana; brigs Ann Christine, from Rio Grande; Topaz, from Port au Platte; Wanderer, from Turk's Island; W. R. Emery, from Cienfuegos.

Sld. steamer Malta, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 18.—Sld. steamer Saragossa, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 18.—Arr. steamships America, Baltimore; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; San Salvador, New-York.

Cld. steamship Rapidan, New-York; ship John Barbour, Liverpool; schr. Ella, Portsmouth, N. H.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Arr. bark Androkalon, Yokohama.

Cld. ship Victor, for New-York, with 1,400 sacks of barley.

Sld. ships Star of Hope, Liverpool; Optima, Cork; Orpheas and Albany, Iquique.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.—Arr. steamships Rebecca Clyde, New-York; Lucille, Baltimore; Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Lucy Benton—Fishing schr., (of Provincetown,) with 700 qtls. of fish; schr. Chanticleer, (of Provincetown,) with 800 qtls.; and schr. Orinoco, (of Plymouth,) with 500 qtls.

Clara—Br. bark, from Liverpool for City Point and Richmond, Aug. 15, lat. 40 15, lon. 69.—(By pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns *more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan*. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold*. Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

Returned.

DR. SHERMAN

Respectfully notifies the great number of rupture patients who [illegible] his office during his absence from [illegible] and experience in the application of his popular

RUPTURE CURATIVES,

That he has [illegible] No. 697 Broadway [illegible] accommodations [illegible] wish to con[illegible] his method [illegible] with incon[illegible] injury resulting from the use of trusses generally.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS [illegible]

Box 30[illegible]

Send for circular[illegible]

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTZER, CARBONIC ACID WATER, &c.

IN SYPHONS AND [illegible] FOUNTAINS.

[illegible] proved to be [illegible] tions. Ex[illegible] of the United [illegible] by the medical [illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon Thursday [illegible] hundred and [illegible] lars 5-20 bonds [illegible] the two million [illegible]

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—[illegible] highest rates [illegible] and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.